The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5585. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Plea for the Maintenance of Austria's War Footing.

Miners' Riot in Sheffield, England.

A Second Conscription for the Spaniards Ordered in Cuba.

ANOTHER DONATION BY GEO. PEABODY.

Sixty Thousand Dollars to Washington College.

AUSTRIA.

No Reduction of the Army to be Made.

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 16.

At the sitting of the Austrian Delegation to-day, during the discussion of the military estimates, the Minister of War said that, considering the aspect of affairs, a reduction of the army would be impolitic. Austria could not take the lead in such a movement. Though her forces exceeded half a million, the number under arms was small.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Sheffield—The Miners' Strike—Its Cause.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16—Midnight.

The miners held a meeting at Sheffield to-day to devise measures for keeping up their strike. After the meeting a number of men, who had been "locked out," attacked the houses of some non-unionists and sacked them. A great riot followed, but it was finally stopped by the Police, who succeeded in dispersing the mob. At last account the city was quiet.

Disaster at Sea—Collision Between Two Ships.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 16.

The ship *Bazaar*, Captain TILLERSON, which sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 7, for New-York, collided at sea with the ship *Sandusky*, Captain NORTON, from New-York, July 15, for Liverpool. The *Bazaar* put into Milford Haven, and the *Sandusky* arrived here to-day. Both vessels were much damaged and leaking badly.

Great Orange Demonstration in Ireland—The Fenians.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 16.

A great Orange demonstration was made to-day at Clones. It is estimated that thirty thousand people took part in the procession and subsequent open-air meeting. Resolves were adopted denouncing the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Party Processions act.

Meetings have been held in Waterford and Thurles at which resolutions were adopted urging the Government to issue a general amnesty to the Fenians.

Rev. PAUL BAGLEY's petition for the release of the American Fenians, has been sent to the Queen.

FRANCE.

Review of the Troops by the Prince Imperial—Health of the Emperor.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Monday, Aug. 16.

The Emperor will visit the camp at Chalons in September. The *Public* to-day states that the Emperor still suffers from rheumatic pains, and remains at St. Cloud. The Prince Imperial, in the absence of the Emperor, reviewed the troops at Chalons yesterday.

The Successor of Marshal Neil.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 16.

Marshal McMAHON will probably succeed Marshal NEIL, deceased, as Minister of War.

SPAIN.

Encounters Between the Troops and Carlists.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 16.

Encounters continue between the troops and the bands of Carlists. Up to the present moment the Carlists have been uniformly defeated.

CUBA.

Conscription Ordered in Espiritus Santo—Enthusiasm of the Volunteers in Havana—The Weather and Public Health.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Governor of Espiritus Santo has ordered a conscription, to include all men within his jurisdiction between the ages of 20 and 55. He has also prohibited the sale of groceries and provisions for the interior, with a view of cutting off one source of rebel supplies. Nearly 1,500 men were obtained by the conscription in the jurisdiction of Trinidad. They are employed in guarding the larger estates in the interior.

The *Casino Espanol* was opened last night with much ceremony and festivity. The Captain-General was present.

Colonel PALACIOS, late Governor of Manzanillo, sailed for Spain yesterday.

A band of robbers have plundered and burned several houses near Macagua.

The volunteers in Havana are very enthusiastic, and are ready to take the field.

Heavy rains are falling daily, and the thermometer marks 98° night and day. Sickness is decreasing, owing to the fact that unacclimated persons have now passed through the worst of the vomito season.

The steamer *Mariposa* sailed yesterday.

The steamer *Liberty* arrived at noon to-day from Baltimore.

CANADA.

Revenue of the Dominion for July—Reception of the Governor-General at Prince Edward Island—Marine Disaster.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Monday, Aug. 16.

The revenue of the Dominion for July is $1,198,920, and the expenditure $2,459,781. The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 27 per cent.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Aug. 16.

The reception of the Governor-General at Prince Edward Island was very cordial.

The steamer *M. A. Starr*, from St. John to Halifax, with a cargo of Government stores, ran ashore during a thick fog. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard. The vessel is almost a wreck.

The Weather in the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 16.

The weather is hot and cloudy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 16.

The weather is clear, with a southwest wind; thermometer 84°.

Arrest of Burglars at Saratoga—Desperate Characters in Custody.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 16.

Deputy Sheriff PULVER to-day arrested GEORGE LONG and a man named SIMPSON, at Ballston, charged with a burglary of three dwellings at Batchelorville. LONG is the desperado who escaped from Clinton Prison last year. He fired at Sheriff PULVER, the ball grazing his head. PULVER in return, fired twice and hit LONG in the leg. LONG and SIMPSON have been engaged in several burglaries recently in Gloverville and vicinity, and had a satchel full of silverware when arrested.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Another Gift—The Sum of $60,000 Presented to Washington College—Mr. Peabody's Health.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Monday, Aug. 16.

GEORGE PEABODY has donated to the trustees of Washington College $60,000, to establish an additional Professorship, recently proposed by the President of the College, General LEE.

Mr. PEABODY's health is improved so much that to-day he was able to dine at the hotel table. As he appeared the crowd gathered around him with demonstrations of congratulation on his convalescence.

A SUPPOSED FILLIBUSTER.

A Strange Vessel at Philadelphia—Her Manœuvres in the River—Her Capture by a Revenue Cutter.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 16.

The ex-blockade runner *Hornet* left this port on Saturday under circumstances exciting suspicion that her intentions were not perfectly honest. She had been lying for some time past at NEAFIE & LEVY's yard, Kensington wharf. She had been thoroughly overhauled and refitted by parties who purchased her from the Government. On Friday she cleared for Liverpool by the way of Havana; and on Saturday afternoon she dropped down the river to a point below the city, where it is supposed she was to have taken on board a number of men from a tug which was in her company, when she was discovered by the cutter *Miami*. On Sunday morning United States Marshal GREGORY and Captain WRIGHT, of the United States army came on board the *Miami*, and conferred with the commanding officer, stating that the services of that vessel were desired to aid in the capture of the steamship *Hornet*, hailing from Portland, Me., supposed to be meditating violation of the Geutrality laws in fitting out and starting on an expedition to Cuba. At 10:30 o'clock a large steamer was discovered rounding Reedy Island Point under a full head of steam, which answered to the description of the supposed fillibuster, given to Captain JONES by Marshal GREGORY. At 10:50 the suspicious steamer came in range, and the *Miami* let fly a blank cartridge across her bow, and the gun was shotted for further use. The blank shot, however, was enough for her, and she rounded to.

First Lieutenant C. A. ABBEY was sent on board as prize-master, with instructions to anchor her within range of the guns of the cutter and thoroughly overhaul her and her papers. On examination she proved to be the steamer *Hornet*, hailing from Portland, Me. She started up the stream, followed by the *Miami*, and at 8:30 P. M. the *Miami* came to below the Navy-yard, with her prize astern. The decks of the *Hornet* were literally covered with coal and wood, which had evidently been thrown on board in the hurry of preparing for sea. At the time the *Hornet* was sighted a suspicious tug was following her. As soon as the *Miami* fired into the *Hornet*, the tug signaled to the latter, rounded to and steamed off. The crew of the *Hornet* amounted to twenty-five men, armed with revolvers and other weapons. The vessel will be turned over to the custody of United States Marshal GREGORY, but will lie under the guns of the *Miami*.

AQUATIC.

Yacht Race of the Victoria Club from Cowes—Good Rowing of the Harvards.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.

There was another fine yacht race from Cowes on Saturday, participated in by the boats of the Victoria Club. The race was for the Commodore's Cup, with time allowances round the Isle of Wight. There were fourteen entries, though eight only started. The yachts got off at 9 o'clock in the morning. The first three yachts came in as follows:

Yachts.	Rig.	Tons.	Owners.	Time.
Aline	Schr.	216	R. Sutton	4:44 P. M.
Egeria	Schr.	161	J. Mulholland	4:49 P. M.
Condor	Cutter	133	W. Ewing	4:51 P. M.

The *Egeria* won the race by time allowance.

The Harvard crew were out at practice again on Saturday. They traversed the course from Putney to Mortlake, (which is the regular course agreed upon for the race on the 27th,) in 21 minutes and 10 seconds. The Oxford crew afterward rowed over the same course in 22 minutes 10 seconds. CLASPER is building a boat for the Harvard crew, and oars by the best makers have been ordered. The Harvards were out to-day in their new boat, using, for the first time, a new set of oars made here. The Oxford men were also on the water at the same time, and both crews were loudly cheered by the spectators, of whom a large number had gathered on the banks. The betting has now fairly commenced and stands three to one in favor of Oxford.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco Politics—Furs from Alaska—Celebration of Napoleon's Birthday—The Japanese Colony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 15.

The Republican City and County Convention has indorsed the nominations of the Independent Municipal Convention for city and county officers.

The steamer *Newbern*, which recently arrived from Sitka, brought a cargo of furs valued at $50,000, for account of a Sitka firm. The attention of the revenue authorities is directed to the matter.

The French citizens of San Francisco to-day celebrated the centennial anniversary of the birth of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE in a becoming manner.

The Japanese colonists have purchased another tract of land in Placer County for a tea and mulberry plantation. Herr SCHELL will return to Japan in the first steamer for the purpose of bringing out large additions to the colonists, and a fresh stock of mulberry plants.

FIRES.

Burning of a Steamer on the Ohio—Loss $12,000—Fires in Taunton and Boston, Mass.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Havana*, of the Nashville Packet Company, burned to the water's edge, at Parlor Grove, twelve miles below here, this noon, where she had just landed a picnic party. No one was hurt. The total loss is $12,000; insured for $9,000.

TAUNTON, Mass., Monday, Aug. 16.

The extensive shovel manufactory connected with the works of the Old Colony Iron Company, at East Taunton, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the contents, including 400 dozens of shovels finished and ready for shipment, the valuable machinery, stock, &c. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The building and stock were insured for $75,000.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 16.

WHITTIER's kindling wood factory, in South Boston, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $4,000; partially insured.

Railway Disaster in Virginia—Two Persons Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 16.

A train on the South Side Railroad was thrown off the track twelve miles from Petersburg this morning, instantly killing R. G. HOBSON, the conductor, and Rev. WM. MYERS, a colored preacher.

Crop Prospects in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Aug. 16.

The weather for the past week has been the hottest of the season, with occasional rains. The present effect on the corn crop will be good, although previous rains have greatly injured it.

THE TEXAS FUGITIVE.

The Rebel Major Pratt Discharged for Want of Evidence.

Proceeding Before the United States Commissioner—Remarks by District-Attorney Pierrepont.

The case of JOHN H. PRATT, formerly a Major in the Confederate service, who was recently arrested in this City on a charge of having committed murder and treason at Jefferson, Texas, came to a conclusion yesterday. It was disposed of in a quiet and legal manner, and without any of the turbulent scenes which many persons conjectured would occur in consequence of the lively excitement created by the conflict of jurisdiction between Marshal BARLOW and Judge McCUNN. The examination into the case was conducted before United States Commissioner OSBORN, commencing at about 12 o'clock. Previous to that time Major-General McDOWELL and Major-General INGALLS made their appearance at the Federal building, in Chamber-street, and proceeded to hold an interview with District-Attorney EDWARDS PIERREPONT in regard to PRATT. The result of the consultation did not transpire, although it was reported that it related to the means prepared for the safe transfer of the prisoner through the city.

PRATT made his entrrnce into the building several minutes before the examination began and was attended by a company of United States artillery. His friends, who gathered in considerable force, awaited his arrival with great expectation, seemingly much concerned for fear that he would be remanded to the custody of the Texas authorities, in whose hands it was said, his life would be sacrificed as an atonement for his misdeeds. A large number of people were assembled in the street, being attracted under the supposition that something startling would take place between the military and the Sheriff's forces. After the Commissioner had taken his seat and called the case of the United States *vs.* PRATT, there was a general eagerness manifested to see the redoubtable fugitive prisoner, who was brought in through a side door. He subsequently took a seat between General COCHRANE and General PRYOR, his counsel.

The warrant on which he was arrested was for the murder of GEORGE W. SMITH and two freedmen, in which PRATT was alleged to have been implicated. The deed was committed at Jefferson, Texas, on the night of the 4th of October, 1868, by a band of 100 armed and disguised men belonging to a secret Southern organization known as the "Knights of the Rising Star." The assassins broke through a safeguard of the United States troops, who were placed at the jail in which SMITH and his negro companions were imprisoned, and subsequently proceeded to shoot SMITH in a cruel and merciless manner as he lay helpless in his cell. Being unable to force his cell door, they butchered him from the outside, throwing firebrands in through the grating in order to obtain a good aim. SMITH was confined on a charge of having assaulted one of the Knights.

He was bitterly opposed by the Knights, being a Union candidate for political office, and on one occasion they surrounded him in large numbers, during which he was compelled to fire at and wound four of his assailants to enable him to successfully escape. Having thus obtained their enmity, it was not long before he was arrested and transferred from the military to the civil authorities, the latter making promise to afford him ample protection. After the murder and riot, one of the desperadoes disclosed the names of several of those engaged with him, and the latter were then arrested and held for trial before a Military Court-martial. PRATT was one of the men named, but he succeeded in making his escape from the State. His capture was only effected through considerable trouble on the part of a detective, who kept up the hunt for three or four months, and at a cost of $10,000 by the Government, as already announced in a previous report.

Yesterday the proceedings held before Commissioner OSBORN were opened by Mr. PRYOR, who said that he would not appear for the prisoner at that time, because he had been legally discharged by Judge McCUNN. He denied that he had any intention of abandoning his client's cause so long as he had the power to invoke justice. The Commissioner claimed that the State Courts had no right to interfere in the case, and cited the decision of Chief Justice TANEY in the case of ABELMAN *vs.* BOOTH, to show he had jurisdiction over the prisoner. District-Attorney PIERREPONT subsequently made an address defending the action of the United States authorities in holding PRATT for examination. He said that the question about the jurisdiction of the United States had already been decided. The debate commenced at Fort Sumter in 1861 and was concluded at Appomattox Court-house in 1865. The argument was a rude one, but it will never be repeated in our time. The District-Attorney represented that the Commissioner had precisely the same jurisdiction over the case as Judge NELSON would have had if it had been conducted before him, and that no one could deprive him of his jurisdiction. He said that Judge McCUNN had a right to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, but that he should have remanded the prisoner back to the Commissioner on his discovering that he was in his hands. He said that Governor HOFFMAN had received a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Texas, requesting him to remand PRATT to his custody. After reading a dispatch from the Secretary of War, mentioning the facts connected with the crime alleged against PRATT, the District-Attorney announced that the Government would produce such evidence against PRATT as had been placed in its possession.

Deputy Marshal CROWLEY was then called, and testified as to the manner of PRATT's arrest. He said that the defendant had informed Mr. TRACY, the Warden of Judlow-street Jail, that his name was PRATT, and that he was from Jefferson, Texas. This was the only witness produced by the prosecution. It was understood that the District-Attorney had a large mass of documentary evidence, but that it was not in proper shape to be introduced in the examination. The District-Attorney said that he could produce witnesses who had heard the testimony on the trial of the parties implicated with PRATT, and also papers relating to their trial, but it could not be legal evidence. The Commissioner then gave a decision discharging the prisoner, on the ground that, judicially considered, there was not sufficient legal evidence to hold him. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers, the applause apparently being given by PRATT's friends, who accompanied him on his way out of the building, cheering at short intervals. It was reported that PRATT immediately started on his way to Canada, fearing rearrest in case witnesses should be brought here from Texas.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Although there was no official discussion of the case in the Superior Court, yet it appears that Judge McCUNN was completing his preparations to vindicate the jurisdiction of his Court. The following is a copy of the order signed by him and placed, or to be placed, in the hands of the proper officer, to be executed in the event of a failure on the part of the United States authorities to discharge the prisoner:

ORDER.

Whereas, NOBLE A. BIRGE has applied to me for a warrant to take JOHN H. PRATT, alleged to be illegally confined by FRANCIS C. BARLOW, United States Marshal, and Captain or Major TAYLOR, United States army, commanding at Fort Scuyler; and whereas, it appears from the proofs before me that said PRATT is illegally confined by the said BARLOW and TAYLOR, and that the said PRATT will probably be carried out of the State, and will otherwise suffer irreparable injury before he can be relieved. These are, therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York to authorize and command you forthwith to take the said JOHN H. PRATT and the said BARLOW and TAYLOR, and bring them before me, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City of New-York, County of New-York, this 11th day of August, 1869.

JOHN H. McCUNN, Judge.

Statement of the United States Marshal.

J. K. PRATT was arrested by the Marshal on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner OSBORN, charging that said PRATT on Oct. 4, 1868, at Jefferson, in the State of Texas, did commit the crime of murder by forcing a safeguard of United States troops and killing certain persons named, and did then and there, in conjunction with other persons, commit the crime of treason against the United States. PRATT was committed by the Commissioner to the custody of the Marshal, to be produced for examination on Aug. 9, at 2 P. M., and was by the Marshal placed in the custody of the keepers of the County Jail, where United States prisoners are usually placed. On Aug. 7 Judge McCUNN granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the keeper of the County Jail, directing him to produce the body of PRATT before him (Judge McCUNN, at 12 M. of Aug. 9. It should be stated that the jailer is neither in fact nor in law the agent or deputy of the Marshal, or under his control. (See Randolph *vs.* Donaldson, 9.) At 12 o'clock of Monday, Aug. 9, the jailer made return to the writ of *habeas corpus* that he held PRATT under process of the United States Court. He did not produce PRATT in court, because the law and practice had become perfectly well settled that a mere return of the authority under which the prisoner is held is sufficient in such cases to secure the dismissal of the writ without producing the body of the prisoner. This is the law as laid down in Ableman *vs.* Booth, 21 Howard's U. S. Reports, 506. On the jailer making return as above stated, Judge McCUNN stated that he concurred entirely with the views expressed by Judge LEONARD, in the case of The matter of Barrett, 25 Howard's Practice Reports, and that the prisoner must be produced, the case of Ableman *vs.* Booth to the contrary notwithstanding, and the jailer was directed to produce PRATT at 2 P. M., on pain of attachment for contempt. It will be seen that up to this time the Marshal had had nothing to do with the proceedings. The jailer was not his deputy or agent, and the Marshal was not a party to the writ of *habeas corpus*, not being named therein or served with the same. The jailer, so far as he has the custody of United States prisoners, is the immediate agent of the United States, and therefore "an officer of the United States" within the meaning of the language used in Ableman *vs.* Booth. The jailer was, as above stated, ordered to produce PRATT before Judge McCUNN at 2 P. M., on pain of attachment. The Marshal had likewise been directed to produce him before the Commissioner at the same hour. The Marshal took PRATT from the jail at about 1:30 P. M., and brought him to the United States Court-room. At 2 P. M. the jailer requested the Commissioner to allow the prisoner to be brought before Judge McCUNN. This the Commissioner refused to do, and it was, moreover, the imperative duty of the Marshal, (as it had been the duty of the jailer,) under Ableman *vs.* Booth, not to allow the prisoner to be taken before the State Court, the Judge thereof having been already informed of the authority under which PRATT was held. The jailer being thus unable to produce PRATT at the hour named, reported the fact to Judge McCUNN. At this stage of the proceedings the Marshal, by advice of the District-Attorney, and with the consent of the United States Commissioner, agreed to produce PRATT before Judge McCUNN on the understanding that he should be immediately returned to the Commissioner. Even this concession was made by the Marshal contrary to his duty as laid down in Ableman *vs.* Booth. But as the point of the simple production of the man was an important one, and it was the desire of the United States authorities to show the most entire courtesy, and a spirit of conciliation toward the State Courts, and as it was understood that his mere production would end the matter, and that no further claim of jurisdiction would be made by the State Courts, the Marshal went over with PRATT before Judge McCUNN. The District-Attorney also attended before the State Court with a certificate from Commissioner OSBORN that PRATT was before him for examination under his warrant. Judge McCUNN, instead of at once disavowing all jurisdiction over the case, listened to a long argument on the merits of the case, although the District-Attorney forcibly set forth the settled law on the subject, in which Mr. VANDERPOEL, the Sheriff's lawyer, announced his concurrence. At the conclusion of the argument Judge McCUNN "remanded the prisoner to the Marshal," as he called it—that is, the Marshal removed him, holding him as he always had done, not under any remand of Judge McCUNN, but under the United States Commissioner's warrant. The Marshal, foreseeing a possible attempt by Judge McCUNN to discharge the prisoner, placed him in Fort Schuyler, as being a safer place of custody than the Ludlow-street Jail. There he is held—not under military power, but by the Marshal, under the warrant of the Commissioner. On Thursday morning, Aug. 12, the Marshal was served with an order, signed by Judge McCUNN, entitled "In the matter of J. H. PRATT," by which order JOHN H. TRACY, the jailer, and FRANCIS C. BARLOW are ordered to discharge J. H. PRATT from custody. The first objection which the Marshal made to this order was that it is made in a proceeding to which he is not a party, and he therefore was not before the Court which made the order. The writ of *habeas corpus* was directed to and served on the jailer alone, who, as above shown, is in no way the agent of the Marshal. The Marshal produced PRATT in Court, it is true, but it was not in obedience to any order or writ to him directed, and it was merely done that the jailer might have him before Judge McCUNN. It was really a production by the jailer, and all the arguments and proceedings took place on the writ directed to the jailer, and the decision could only be made on that proceeding, and could not affect the Marshal who was not a party thereto. On a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to one man another man is ordered to discharge the prisoner. Even though Judge McCUNN had had any jurisdiction in the premises, such an order would be void on its face, and every person would have the right to disregard it. If it be said that Judge McCUNN remanded PRATT to the custody of the Marshal on Monday and that that gave the Judge the power to discharge the prisoner, the answer is, that so far as the Marshal held PRATT by virtue of this order or remand of Judge McCUNN, that Judge had the matter before him, but so far as the Marshal held the prisoner under the warrant of the Commissioner (which is the only authority for holding him) the Judge had not that question before him, as the Marshal was not a party to the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is perfectly clear that the mere fact that the Marshal allowed the jailer to produce PRATT before Judge McCUNN on Monday did not have the effect to make him (the Marshal) a party to the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is clear that, laying aside all other questions, the Marshal could not be committed for contempt in disobeying an order made in a proceeding to which he was not a party and in which he was not heard. But no opposition would have been made to the proceedings of Judge McCUNN upon any such grounds of irregularity had the Judge any jurisdiction to make any order in the premises.

The remainder of the statement of the Marshal—given at great length—is an argument which would not be of general interest to the public, and not greatly strengthening the position as taken by him in the above extracts. Portions of the copy, as furnished to the TIMES, are illegible, and could not be given in full if we had the room.

Tenth Anniversary of the "Beethoven Maennerchor."

The members of the German Beethoven Choir of this City celebrated the tenth anniversary of their Society last evening, at Beethoven Hall, in Sixth-street. At 10 o'clock a company of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to well-spread tables and joined in the festivities of the evening with genuine glee. Owing to the illness of the President, Dr. ERBE, Vice-President LEIBER acted as Chairman for the occasion. The hall was decorated with flags and portraits of the great composers, BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, SHUBERT, MOZART, WAGNER and ABT. After the dinner, toasts and music were the order of the evening. WM. STOFFREGEN responded to the "Ladies." Mr. STOLL replied to "Our Leader," Mr. CARL GRAGER, who, in turn spoke to the sentiment of the "German Song." Among the pieces sung was the song with which the choir very nearly carried off the prize at the last Baltimore Saengerfest. The festivities were kept up to a late hour, and proved very enjoyable.

Chinese in South Carolina.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Aug. 14.

We learn that Mr. JOSEPHS, the immigration agent whose arrival here was noticed some days ago, has made contracts with our planters for the delivery of a very large number of Chinese laborers, the first shipment of whom is expected to reach the State in January next. One of the largest and most successful rice planters on our coast takes two hundred and fifty Chinese, and other planters take tens, twenties and fifties. No payment whatever is made by the planters until the Chinese arrive and go to work on the plantations. Applications for the Chinese are coming in rapidly from every part of the low country, and the movement has assumed such proportions that we may hope to have in the course of a few months all the Asiatic labor we urgently require. Then may our seacoast become as rich and productive as in the days of yore.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Arrival of the Steamship City of Boston.

Tho Senatus Consultum in the French Legislature.

Address of Minister of Justice Duvergier.

England's Attitude in Relation to the Nation's Debt.

THE RECEPTIOM OF MINISTER SICKLES.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool Aug. 4, and Queenstown Aug. 5, reached this port at a late hour last night. Her advices, later by three days than those at hand by the *Main*, were received at this office at 1:45 A. M. to-day.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Presentation of the Senatus Consultum—Remarks of Minister Duvergier.

On the occasion of the presentation of the motives for the Senatus Consultum to the French Senate, M. DUVERGIER, Minister of Justice, prefaced the proceedings by reading the subjoined address:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS: When at the end of 1851, in the midst of the uncertainties which four years of noble efforts had not dissipated, France, uneasy for the future, maintained by seven and a half millions of suffrages the authority of the Prince to whom she had already for a first time confided her destinies, when she delegated to him the powers necessary to establish a Constitution, what she demanded before all was an efficacious protection for her moral and material interests. But the author of the Constitution would not have thought that he was responding to all the sentiments of the country if he had confined himself to laying down the bases of a power under the shade of which the nation might recover from its violent commotions, and labor in peace at the reëstablishment and development of its prosperity. His penetrating gaze went beyond what was manifest to the eyes of all, and if he comprehended that the first want was order and pacification, he also knew that the great principles proclaimed by our fathers ought still to remain the principal elements of our institutions. He, therefore, placed them as a sort of frontispiece on the summit of the monument which he had to erect, and he evinced a desire, at the very outset, to establish, as far as circumstances would permit, by the organization of the greatest bodies of the State, a real control over the acts of the Government. Also, knowing well how much sentiments and interests may be modified by the lapse of years, he took care not to impose any absolute or immutable prescriptions, and he studiously avoided confining, as was said at the time, within an impassable circle the destinies of a great people; on the contrary, he declared, with the founder of his dynasty, that 'a Constitution' is a work of time, and that the widest latitude should be left for subsequent ameliorations. In that way the Emperor, in his sagacity, and with the unanimous consent of the nation, to which he had submitted the essential bases of the new Constitution, while organizing a power strong enough to protect and defend the interests of society, opened a regular access for the introduction of all the improvements that might be considered necessary. You know better than any one, Messieurs les Senateurs, by what successive acts, when he thought the proper moment had arrived. His Majesty has extended the privileges of the political assemblies, And, in the first place, to mark, as it were, a new starting point, after the rapid and glorious campaign to which Italy owed her emancipation, he sought to efface the very traces of our discords by a grand act of conciliation in opening the gates of the country to all persons affected by political condemnations. Next, as called the Senate and Legislative Body to a more direct participation in the direction of affairs, and gave them one of the greatest instruments of their power—publicity, that complete, universal publicity which reaches every citizen at his own fireside, and makes him, so to speak, a witness of all the political debates. The act of Nov. 24 was spontaneous; the Emperor had well calculated the scope of that decree; he was aware of the new force that it would give to the deliberative bodies. But he was desirous that the country should have a better understanding of its own affairs, and he thus invited the whole people to be present at their discussions. In the following year he imposed a more severe control on the State finances; he renounced the privilege, which had existed under all the Governments, of opening in the intervals of Sessions supplementary and extraordinary credits; he gave orders that all expenses should be confined within the limits assigned by the Legislative Body, and he wrote to the Minister charged with these reforms: 'I shall always abandon without regret all prerogatives useless to the public weal. In the same way I shall preserve immutable in my hands all the power that is indispensable to the tranquility and prosperity of the country.' He is, moreover, desirous that the Legislative Body may be enabled to more easily introduce into the discussion of laws such modifications as it may think useful. Lastly, the Emperor, to place his Government in more direct relation with the two great deliberative bodies, and to make them take a larger share in the direction of affairs, sends his Ministers into the Senate and Legislative Chamber, not only to discuss bills in those Houses, but also to reply to any interpellations addressed to them concerning the acts of the Government. At the same time, he emancipates the Press from the fetters which had of necessity been imposed on it, in order to reëstablish calm in the midst of such excited passions, and leaves all excesses to be repressed by the common law. You see, therefore, gentlemen, with what a constant and decided step the Emperor has advanced in this liberal path, to the prospects of which he had, from the very first day of his reign, directed public attention. His initiative is connected with the progress of all our institutions; and it was almost on the morrow of one of the greatest victories gained by our arms that he opened the era of reforms. You know also by what farseeing laws he has improved the condition of the working classes, how he has desired that they should be able to discuss their interests in all freedom; you are aware what an impulse he has given to public instruction in order to diminish ignorance, the shame and danger of all modern society. If we have not to enumerate here all the acts which have been accomplished for the advantage of the public prosperity during the last seventeen years, we may, at least, be permitted to say that no one can cast a glance backwards over that space of time without being struck with that continuity of views, that general system of measures, the object of which has been to elevate all classes, and, by extending the functions of the Senate, the Legislative Body, the General and Municipal Councils, to call upon and incite the country to occupy itself more and more with its own affairs. At present, gentlemen, the Emperor believes the moment opportune to propose to you reforms for which the changes introduced into the Constitution by the acts of the 24th of November and the 19th of January were, to a certain extent, intended as a preparation. You have read the Message of the 12th July; it is the programme of the modifications which are sanctioned by the Senatus Consultum submitted to your deliberations. That document, first, recognizes that the legislative body possesses the right of initiative in proposing the laws; 2, creates for the Ministers a responsibility which is not limited to individual acts; 3, puts an end to the incompatibility between the post of Deputy and the functions of Ministers; 4, developes for the Senate, empowered to fix its own internal regulations, and the sittings of which will be public, the faculty of deciding, when indicating the modifications of which any bill before it appears to be susceptible, to send the measure back to the Legislative Body for a new deliberation, and extends its right of opposing the promulgation of laws; 5, leaves to the Legislative Body the right to elect its President and Vice-Presidents, and to fix its own internal regulations; 6, recognizes in every member of the Senate and Legislative Body the right of addressing an interpellation to the Government, and of adopting Orders of the Day with reasons assigned; 7, facilitates the examination of amendments, only calling upon the Council of State to give its opinion on those which are not accepted by the Government; 8, prescribes the voting of the Budget by chapters; 9, finally, declares that the modifications introduced in future into the Customs or postal tariffs by international treaties cannot be obligatory unless in virtue of a law. Those are profound changes in our institutions, and the mention of them alone is sufficient to show their importance. We must, however, explain rapidly the motives which have decided the Government to lay before you each of the provisions we have just indicated.

Text of the Expose des Motifs of the Senatus Consultum.

The text of the *exposé des motifs* of the Senatus Consultum is as follows:

PARAGRAPH I.

The Emperor alone at present possesses the initiative of proposing laws. The Legislative Body can make known its ideas on the measures it may consider necessary for the interests of the country, by means of amendments to the bills of the Government, or by interpellations which, from their nature, only express the sentiments of the Assembly in an incomplete manner. In future it will be enabled to put its thoughts in clear and precise language, on which an untrammeled discussion can take place.

At the moment when the right of presenting amendments is about to be exercised in all its plenitude the course is only natural to recognize in the Legislative Body the privilege of initiative which springs from the same principle and responds to the intentions by which the present reforms have been dictated. But in all former Assemblies the exercise of that faculty of originating laws was, in order to prevent the abuse of it, submitted to restrictions. The Chamber will have, in fixing its own interior regulations, to take the precautions it may consider necessary on this point.

II.

The Ministers are dependent on the Emperor alone. In all constitutional countries the Chief of the State has solely the right to appoint and dismiss Ministers. Their political, individual or collective responsibility results less from a precise text than from the very nature of their functions, from the facts in which they take part, from their presence in the Chambers, from the obligation under which they are placed of justifying their acts, and from the right the representatives of the country have of expressing a censure. On this point the decree of the 19th January, 1867, had made a notable progress in our institutions.

At present the Senatus Consultum, which declares Ministers responsible, which establishes the principle of deliberation in Council under the presidency of the Emperor, which opens to all of them access to the Chambers, which authorizes the order of the day with reasons assigned, incontestibly gives the country the desired guarantees. Further, the responsibility of the Emperor to the nation, determined by the plebiscite which serves as basis to the Constitution, is in no way incompatible with the provisions now proposed to you, nor is it at all lessened.

III.

If the Ministers called on to discuss, in the Senate or Legislative Body, the bills or the acts of the Government, can form part of the Upper Chamber, that they should also be able to belong to the Lower Chamber is desirable. A reason existed for the incompatibility between the post of deputy and the functions of Ministers when the Councilors of State alone, acting as Government Commissioners, sustained the discussion of the laws; no other functionary could remain in the Chamber, but does the same motive exist at present?

Under the new conditions are there not weighty arguments in favor of the Ministers being enabled to become deputies? Ought not the Legislative Body, more actively associated in the direction of public affairs, to have a more intimate bond of union with the Government? The faculty, therefore, must be conferred on the members of the Cabinet to make known by turns in the Committees of the Chamber the ideas of the Government, and carry back to the councils of the Prince the impressions received from their colleagues in the representation of the country.

The Emperor, in his message, did not confine himself to mentioning the incompatibility between the position of deputy and the functions of Minister. But as that is the only one mentioned by the Constitution, we have not to concern ourselves with the others. The law will decide respecting them, as also it will have, in the idea of the Government, to consider a measure which is in a manner the corollary of the act submitted to you—that is to say, the nomination by the Councils General of their Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

IV.

At a moment in which the Legislative Body is about to exercise the right of initiative, and will have the absolute power of introducing amendments, a necessity arises for avoiding the dangers of a too precipitate resolution, or the inconveniences which result from the introduction into a bill of a provision not in harmony with the law itself or with the general legislation. The Senatus Consultum charges the Senate with that duty, and this body will thus be called on to perform a part essentially moderating, and which belong to the spirit of its institution. At present the Senate may, before pronouncing on the promulgation of a law, decide, by a resolution with reasons assigned, that the bill shall be submitted to a second deliberation of the Legislative Body. But in practice the exercise of that right meets with difficulties. In fine, when after a second discussion the Legislative Body adopts the bill without change, the Senate can only oppose the promulgation of the measure in certain determined cases.

Those dispositions were natural when the Legislative Body had not the right of initiative, and when, in fine, on the refusal of the Council of State, an amendment could not be deliberated on. But in future they would be insufficient. It has, therefore, appeared necessary that the Senate should henceforth have a more direct action by the intervention of its prudent observations. It must specify and propose the modifications which may appear to it to be necessary, and which, being carefully matured, can but exercise a serious influence on the resolutions of the Legislative Body. The power of opposing the promulgation of laws, which prerogative the Constitution had in a certain measure restricted, must become complete.

Moreover, the Senate, which will draw up its own internal regulations, will itself determine the mode of application of the article in the Senatus Consultum which we have just described to you.

To realize a desire often expressed by many of you, the Senatus Consultum declares your sittings to be public. The people, by hearing your deliberations, will learn their value. On seeing in this assembly so many men who have devoted their lives to the service of their country, so many who are an honor to the Church, the army, the navy, the judicial bench, science and the Administration, the nation will accept with more respect the resolutions your wisdom will have dictated.

V.

In a deliberative assembly, placed in presence of Ministers, the necessity for interpellations arises almost from the nature of things. In the majority of cases they should constitute only a simple demand, to which the Government ought to have merely to make a plain reply. In that manner interpellations may frequently occur. But often, also, from the questions to which they apply, they become a field for the most animated discussions; the right is then clothed with a sort of solemnity, and an endeavor is made to obtain from it the most important resolutions. The interpellation, nevertheless, remains a means for an assembly to be well informed, or to manifest the sentiments of its members; consequently, the present measure proposes to you to apply in the widest sense the idea which the Emperor announced in his measure.

Any member of the Senate or of the Legislative Body will therefore have the right to address an interpellation to the Government, and to propose orders of the day with reasons assigned; but, as contrary proposals may be made, as in the best of debate confusion may arise, and as no surprise should be possible, when the pure and simple order of the day, which in all assemblies has the priority, shall have been rejected, the referring to a committee of an order of the day, with motives assigned, shall follow as a matter of right when demanded by the Government.

VI.

The question of amendments has been more than once raised, and has been decided in various ways by different constitutional acts. Notwithstanding fresh facilities, the mode of proceeding still presents some complications and gives rise to some delay; in fine, the impossibility of discussing the amendment rejected by the Council of State deprives the Legislative Body of the power of introducing into the bill the provisions that Assembly may consider desirable.

The draft of the Senatus Consultum contains an innovation of great importance, which we have already indicated: the Council of State is only called on to give its opinion on amendments not accepted by the Government. The Legislative Body then pronounces definitively. The Council of State had, no doubt, hitherto preserved a right which the Constitution had conferred on it, but as the Ministers are called to the Chambers, the exercise of that prerogative became delicate. Difficulties are removed and compromises arrived at by constant relations between the committees and the members of the Government; nothing, therefore, should occur to delay that accord.

The Senatus Consultum desires, however, that the Council of State should be necessarily called on to give its opinion, when the amendment is not accepted by the Government. The object of this provision is to show in the sort of conflict which may arise between the Ministers on the one hand, and the committee or the author of the amendment on the other, the opinion of the enlightened men who prepared the bill. In complicated questions, in which contradictions between two laws may occur, such an intervention will be always valuable.

VII.

The article relative to the right of the Legislative Body to elect its President and other functionaries, to vote the Budget by chapters, and to the necessity of a law to render obligatory the modifications introduced in future by international treaties into customs and postal tariffs, as well as the article relative to the regulation of the relations between the great bodies of the State and the Emperor, all explain themselves.

Such are, gentlemen, the reforms which we have the honor to submit to your deliberations. They increase in a large measure the attributions of the Senate and Legislative Body. Taken together, they constitute an important act, which the Government accomplishes resolutely, in order to respond to the desires of the country.

It is, moreover, a grand and noble spectacle to see a nation which can, notwithstanding the heat of many passions, transform, without any shock, its constitutional institutions. But let us not forget, if, as the message says, the chief of the State abandons certain of his prerogatives, the modifications proposed are the natural development of those which have been successfully introduced into the institutions of the Empire, and they ought to leave intact the prerogatives which the people have more explicitly confided to the Emperor's keeping, and which are the essential conditions of a power, the protector of order and society."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial Position of the Country with Regard to the National Debt.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 3, Mr. LAMBERT rose to call the attention of the House to the financial position of the country with regard to the national debt, and to move a resolution in favor of steps being taken to reduce it gradually. He commenced by referring to the efforts made by Belgium and the United States to reduce their national debts, and then spoke of the disadvantage to the country, in case of war, of its dependence upon other countries for the necessaries of life, comparing our position in this respect with that of the United States, which could rely upon their own internal resources. In case of war, as Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON had showed, we should be in a worse position than any other nation. Our vessels would be preyed upon by privateers from every port, our commerce ruined, and our supplies stopped. Now, therefore, when we were at peace and prosperous was the time to reduce this enormous debt, which hung like a millstone round our necks. In a smooth sea we might swim with it, but in troubled water it might swamp us. During four years since the termination of their war, America had paid off £100,000,000 of debt, and was still reducing it. Belgium was gradually reducing her debt, which now only amounted to £25,000,000—little more than three times the amount of her annual revenue. Let us follow their example and put our house in order while yet it was in our power to do so. The question would be asked, how was this to be done? and several ways had been suggested. One was by converting our debt into terminable annuities. He did not, however, see how this could well be done, and he would prefer to take the bull by the horns and have a special direct tax for the purpose. An increase in the Income tax would be best, and he suggested that to the present 5d., 7d. should be added, making the tax 1s. in the pound. Including compound interest at three per cent., this would enable us to entirely sweep away our debt in 32½ years, but in all probability, owing to the increased wealth of the country, it would be paid off in twenty or twenty-five years. As to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's last Budget, he regretted that, when the duty on wine, the rich man's luxury, had been so much reduced, a corresponding reduction had not been made in beer, which was not only the luxury, but the necessary of the poor man. What could supply the waste and exhaustion of the body so well as good beer? Instead of taking off a penny on the income tax, which nobody expected, and the shilling registration duty on corn, amounting together to more than £2,000,000, he would have liked to see the malt-tax reduced to that extent. In his Budget, the right honorable gentleman did not allude to the national debt, making only a passing remark on the floating debt. The expense of the Abyssinian war was probably the reason why he proposed no reduction in the debt this year. It was to be hoped, however, that next year he would come forward with a bolder policy, and say to the House and the people of this country, "Your position with regard to your national debt is unsatisfactory and even dangerous, and if you consider your own interests and the interests of your children, you will submit to a tax to pay off your debt." In conclusion, he moved that "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that steps should be taken gradually to reduce the national debt."

Mr. MACFIE, in seconding the motion, said he should be proud to be a member of a House of Commons which tried to rid the country of the millstone that might one day bring us to the ground.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I do not exactly know how to deal with the motion of the honorable gentleman, because it really expresses approval of a policy which has been hitherto pursued by this country. The motion was probably not intended in that sense, and the honorable gentleman may not know what we have done of late years to reduce the debt; but if I can show him that such a reduction has been effected he will probably withdraw a motion which might otherwise bear an ambiguous interpretation. I have caused a statement to be prepared with reference to this subject, and this is the effect of it: On the 31st of March, 1858, the national debt of this country was £832,843,000. On the 31st of March, 1868, it was £795,024,000. That is to say, in the ten years between March 31, 1858, and March 31, 1868, the national debt of this country has been reduced by no less a sum than £37,819 000, being at the rate of about £3,782,000 a year. Thus, though some of us may wish to go faster, I think it cannot be said that this great and important subject has been neglected. We have, in fact, been making progress in the right direction, and I only hope that that progress may be maintained. As far as I am concerned, I should be very glad if the House would consent to put on a shilling income tax, but I cannot say that I think they would allow me to do so, and I cannot hold out any hopes to the honorable gentleman of such a result. But by means of terminable annuities and of sinking funds, we are making very fair progress in the way of reducing this great national burden; and if we can only keep clear of "just and necessary wars" [laughter], and other things of the same kind, and if gentlemen who come to me on deputations, the object of which is always to increase and never to diminish the public expenditure, would limit their efforts a little in that direction [laughter], I do not despair of making still further progress in the reduction of our debt. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. LAMBERT said that an annual reduction of only £3,700,000 would hardly make any impression on the national debt.

The motion was then withdrawn.

MINISTER SICKLES.

Presentation of Credentials to Regent Serrano—Address of the American Representative and Reply Thereto.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 4.

General SICKLES, the United States Minister to the Court of Spain, has just presented his credentials to Marshal SERRANO, Regent of the Kingdom. Near His Highness were the Minister of State, the Secretary of the Regency. The American representative delivered the following address:

I have the honor to be the bearer of a letter addressed to your Highness by the President of the United States, accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Spanish Government. Happy in being chosen to fulfil a mission of friendship and good relations, I should be wanting to my instructions, not less than my own inclinations, if I did not do all in my power to preserve and draw closer those ties of perfect understanding which have been so close and endured so long between the two nations. The people of the United States have not remained indifferent spectators of the great events, the result of which has been the election of your Highness to the Supreme Magistracy of this noble country. The United States attributing in great measure their national prosperity to the beneficial influence of liberal institutions and to the good faith with which they observe all international treaties, appreciate at present, more than ever, the traditional friendship which unites them to Spain; they feel themselves animated in regard to her by that sympathy which arises from a common participation in the profitable exercise of constitutional liberties."

His Highness replied as follows:

"I receive with satisfaction the letter of the President of the United States accrediting you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the Spanish Government. You may be assured of finding among us the most cordial and efficacious coöperation for the accomplishment of your noble designs You may be convinced that our efforts will tend to increase the traditional relations of peace and good intelligence existing between the two nations, as will be suitable to the interest of two peoples, who, already united by so many ancient ties, possess at present another still more considerable, that is to say, the useful exercise of the most extended liberties which our Constitution has made to harmonize with the monarchy, the recollections of which are so glorious for Spain. As to you, Sir, whose higher distinguished qualities are known to me, I feel a pleasure in assuring you that the President of the United States could not have made choice of a person more agreeable to me than yourself to fill that honorable position."

Afterward the new Minister presented to His Highness the members of the Embassy, and retired with the customary ceremonies and honors.

Correction.

Mr. JAMES A. WOOD, of the St. James Hotel, Marion, N. J., denies the truth of the report that has appeared in our columns relative to the alleged embezzlement of funds from the hotel.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Situation—Analysis of the Irish Church Bill—Late Incidents in Parliament—The Next Great Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29, 1869.

According to your prophecy, the Irish Church bill has been accepted by the Lords with hardly the crust of a compromise. If Mr. GLADSTONE had not apologized in his final speech on the subject in the House of Commons for having compared the Lords to men "in a balloon," and spoken, to the immense surprise of his best supporters outside the House, as well as inside, of the "deference" due to the House of Lords as a hereditary assembly, the triumph of the Liberal Party would not even have endured the casualblot of a formal and gratuitous humiliation in the hour of actual victory. Now, however, that the battle is fought and one of the grandest acts in English constitutional history achieved, it may interest you, if I pass in review the new disposition of the forces. The situation is exceedingly striking, and will repay close study. Few things are more wonderful to my mind than the prodigious ease with which month by month, and year by year, the United States are able to absorb, digest, regenerate and constitutionalize shoals of rough Irish, German, and other European immigrants, rawmaterial, new to your habits customs, language and laws. What must be the merits of your Constitution, what the happy accidents of your position, to effect so prodigious a result. Supposing, that every year in England, while even half a million natives emigrated, their places were filled with half a million foreigners, of every description, could we absorb them as you do? Could we preserve the peace, as you do, and with the same amount of individual liberty? I cannot say, but on the other hand you must do England this justice. If she is not inundated with a flood of foreigners, she is overwhelmed with something even more dynamical, and that is the rising tide of new ideas in every department. Not only is this tide steadily rising, it is overflowing, and yet our Constitution seems not weaker, but stronger. Tenacity and plasticity are our watchwords, and the problem for all students to consider is, how it has come to pass that a country so small as England, a mere dot in the sea, with imperial interests throughout the ocean of the largest magnitude, should be able to combine, at one and the same moment, a power of transmutation in ideas unsurpassed by any other country in the world, and a stability of social and constitutional forms which would be wonderful in itself, (human life being what it is,) even if no change had been brought about in the very staple itself of the national thought. That staple is changing from day to day, not fitfully, but with a strong, steady, unbroken, irresistible, current toward modern common sense, modern justice, modern equality, modern freedom. It would seem as if popular feeling were at once delighted at finding itself supreme, yet as diffident of leaving its moorings as a child of letting go the rope of its bathing machine. There is in the constituencies the same wild, but tremulous feeling of awe and delight before the new political expanse, which the young swimmer feels as he ventures out of three feet four into four feet three. Witness their enthusiastic support of the Irish Church bill—a case, to be sure, of the most plain and elementary justice—and yet their rejection by two to one of Mr. GILPIN's bill for the abolition of capital punishment, although the abolition of capital punishment has for years been one of the leading hobbies of the working Radicals, who led up to and carried the Reform bill. In this, what I want to call your attention to is the diffidence of the new occupants of power, in the midst of all their excitement, and the total absence of any desire to push any plank or platform beyond the general feeling and general conviction. In the case of the Irish Church bill, public feeling was ripe, as it turned out, beyond the most sanguine expectation of the Liberal leaders; whereas, on the question of the abolition of capital punishment, there is still such a balance of opinion, that in a House where the majorities upon every great question have rarely fallen below ninety, and generally been above a hundred, the division was a tie of sixty-six against sixty-six, and the Speaker cast in his vote with the "noes." I take these as salient examples, and they illustrate the feeling of the political classes in the country very accurately.

The *British Quarterly* for July, which contained a vehement, but broad and undisputed analysis of the present phase, says emphatically, that the passage of the Irish Church bill proves two things: First, that the landowners are no longer supreme; second, that the dissenters are. In considering English politics, it must never be forgotten that the Lords and the landowners have hitherto been practically convertible terms, not only as regards questions directly affecting land, but as regards all the social and legislative corollaries of landed supremacy. To be sure every landowner is not a Peer, but every Peer is actually or potentially a landowner; and although there is a traditional jealousy between the squirarchy, baronetage and peerage, unknown to foreigners and only known locally to exist, this jealousy is purely social, and, so to speak, "within doors," and on all external points of class policy they all move, or have had a tendency to move, as one man. Now, of all the prejudices sacred to the landowners as a class, none could compete with the political doctrine of an Established Church. It was the monument not only of their political and feudal *status*, it was the public badge of their individual superiority as individual men, in religious belief, religious refinement, religious respectability. Dissenters might or might not extort political concessions; might or might not have consciences of a kind; might or might not have some sort of god of their own; but the true God was the God of the landowner, or if it was the same God, he approved the landowner, and the landowner's religion, and the landowner's morals, and the landowner's manners, and the landowner's politics; and the Dissenter was only, poor creature, on sufferance, until at some time or other it should please the landowner's God to recall the Dissenter from the moral, religious and social husks of dissent to the moral and religious and social respectability of the Established Church decreed to be the true Church of God by landowners' act of Parliament. This was—was?—*is*, the central point and kernel, the eye of the landowners' creed, be he peer, baronet or squire—Marquis of SALISBURY, Sir J. ELPHINSTONE or plain Mr. HENLEY. If you think I exaggerate, come to England yourselves, and visit one country house after another. Your hosts, father and son, mother and daughter, will not word it as I do. No. But they will word it much more offensively; and you will find, what in your country you would rub your eyes and not understand, the hatred, the scorn, the insolence, the contumely, the blind insanity with which the landowners and their families look upon and treat the Dissenters. The Dissenters have behaved nobly indeed. Theirs has been a chequered fate—but not a chequered mind. The trodden worms have slowly grown to crush their enemy, and in the hour of their triumph show no disposition to trespass on their victory. Of course you may say that the Established Churches of England, Wales and Scotland are still established. That is true. But as sickness flies to the weak point, the landowners felt that the Irish Church was only the first part of the general system to give way, and so it will prove. Already the Scotch Established Church is preparing for disestablishment, and the accomplished author of the *Law of Creeds*, Mr. ALEXANDER TAYLOR INNES, of Glasgow, has received a hint from high quarters to devote himself to this class of subjects in order to be ready to fill for Scotland the late part of Mr. SULLIVAN, the brilliant Attorney-General for Ireland. Already the General Assembly of Scotland has voted for incorporation with the Free Church by majorities of seventy per cent. As for the Church of England, she will stand just as long as, and no longer than, the Dissenters please. As the *British Quarterly*, representing the Dissenters, says, with unanswerable force, "The only men now who can prop up the Established Church of England are the landowners. But the landowners, House of Lords, and all have been beaten past recall. As well might the South pretend to restore the Missouri Compromise, as for the English landowners to defend the English Church. Who would help them? Ireland? Why even the Irish Protestants would be against them to a man, and very naturally, too. Wales? No, thank you. The Welsh Dissenter is a Welsh Dissenter. And he not only commands the situation, but he is going to give us the ballot, and very shortly. Scotland? Scotland herself wants to be disestablished, and as for the English Establishment and English Episcopalianism, —I write with accurate knowledge, and personal knowledge, of long, close and intimate standing, when I say,—that the English Establishment *stinks* in the nostrils of ninety-nine Scotchmen in a hundred. Where in all this do you see the elements of probable resistance on the part of the English Established Church? I do not say that Mr. GLADSTONE or Mr. BRIGHT will move to disestablish the English Church. But between the Catholics on one side, the Nonconformists on the other, and above all, inside, the large and daily growing body of men among the cream of established intellects—who fret daily more and more against State interference, State trammels, State intrigue, and who (the strongest men, whatever their strength, be it enthusiasm, elbows, or worth, carrying the strongest flocks) necessarily have a disproportionate explosive power—between all these contending forces, and the irresistible growth of the sense of civilized justice, I can only say, if the Establishment endures, it will be a political phenomenon even more worthy of study than it now already is.

On all this, you may remark, that the fate of the English Establishment is not of great external moment. There you would be in error. The English Establishment is bound up with all those influences which you felt so keenly during the war. It is only true and just to say that a large number of the English Established clergy sided with you; I mean large, numerically—but not proportionally. The majority adopted all the prejudices current in "society" in favor of the South. That is to say, they went with their political lords and masters, the landowners, whom, in so many instances, they fawn upon and hate—and hate all the more bitterly because they fawn. It is not an agreeable position for the clergyman to sit at his lord and master's table and drink his port, and claret and sherry, and then, week by week, or, perhaps, day by day, if he is not an "infidel," go down on his knees and beseech Almighty God to forgive him for the feelings which, poor man, rise in spite of him against his political, social and established lord and master. If you think all this exaggerated, come and see and judge for yourself. That being so, the fate of the English Establishment is of great moment—it affects every question in which the landowners have an interest:—primogeniture, and primogeniture must be abolished—education, and education must be nationalized—the abolition of sinecures, the remodeling of the national offices, the creation of a popular army and navy—besides a number of subsidiary questions, such as the admission of Dissenters on equal terms to the Government of the Universities, marriage with deceased wife's sister, the married woman's property bill—and again the remodeling of our diplomatic service—all these questions quoted at random, depend for their foundations on the landowners and their prejudices, the key to which is bound up with the fate of the Establishment. On all these questions the fate of the Irish Church bill enables us to cast an easy horoscope. If I were to venture upon a general statement of the state of mind of the country, I should say there never was a time in our history when the arrears of legislation and obstruction stood so good a chance of being worked off in so short a time—witness the two questions in quick succession of the first calibre, to wit, the Reform bill and the Irish Church bill.

On the other hand, there probably never was a time when the country was less likely to run wild upon abstract ideas and abstract crotchets. The very first effect of the Reform bill was to exclude all extreme men with any singularity of opinion. Even Mr. MILL, whose presence would adorn any assembly, was, I am ashamed to say, not returned a second time after the Reform bill by the very constituency that returned him triumphantly before the Reform bill—that constituency the most thoroughly radical of all the constituencies in the United Kingdom. Even in the flush of victory, and the proudest moment of a statesman's life, Mr. GLADSTONE spoke of the "deference" which was due to the House of Lords as a hereditary assembly. It would be difficult to explain to you the bitter and concentrated contempt with which this unlucky slip of the tongue was received by all the "strong men" of the Liberal Party. Of course, they were silent, partly because they were victorious, partly because the debt of gratitude, which they owe to Mr. GLADSTONE, is overwhelming. Their feeling only found vent in suppressed conversation, and sneers in odd corners of the Liberal papers, which, outside the country, would hardly be estimated at their true value. I have no hesitation in saying, that of those who read Mr. GLADSTONE's speech the next day, in which he apologized to the Lords for having mildly, most mildly, said that they were "like men in a balloon, too high above mortal concerns to understand what was going on upon the earth below them," nine Liberal politicians in ten felt as if they had received a personal blow in the face. And yet —and yet—this very apology expressed the constitutional Philistinism of the large mass even of Liberals. They were very glad the Lords had caved in. They were very glad GLADSTONE and BRIGHT had beaten them. They were glad to have it said so neatly and so harmlessly that the Lords were like men in a balloon, in return for having called them "thieves," "garroters," "Judas Iscariots" and the like; and on the whole—strange but truly English consistency—they were glad that GLADSTONE apologized, and the apology was loudly cheered in Parliament. But if you were to argue from these symptoms that the classes now in power do not know their own mind, or are likely to shilly shally in getting what they want, you would be greatly mistaken. They want good government; they want things well done; they won't have jobs and pay unnecessary taxes with their life's blood; they are getting very tetchy about their personal dignity, and the doctrine of social equality is silently making vast strides; they fret against the obstructive tendencies of the landowners, and their arrogant pretensions to superiority; whereas, in fact, the village lawyer, the village doctor and the country banker, not to mention a larger miscellaneous class of fund holders, are often better informed than the Squire and the Lord, and vastly more useful members of the community. They want a good national education, and mean to have it. They are tired of the disaffection of Ireland and begin to see that if they themselves had been treated as Ireland has been treated, they too would have been disaffected. They see that the root of Irish discontent goes far down into the question of Irish landlordism and the arrogant ascendency of an "alien aristocracy," (as Mr. DISRAELI calls it.) The next great question will therefore be the Irish Land Tenure bill. That the Ballot will soon be brought forward, (I hope, before the Land bill,) and also a strong measure of National Education, I have not the slightest doubt. One thing is certain—Mr. DISRAELI means to try to dismember the Liberal Party on the Irish land question, and he will fail. Another is also certain: the Marquis of SALISBURY has lost his prestige, and the Conservatives are leaderless.

ITALY.

The Season—Scenes Among the People—The Climate—The Case of Deputy Lobbia—Parliamentary Squabbles.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NAPLES, Monday, July 19, 1869.

We are clearly in the midst of Summer, for the reign of white umbrellas and nudity has set fully in. The sun glows upon us from a clear azure sky, and only now and then does the shadow of a cloud fleck his steady brightness. Within the past fortnight, however, we have had the unusual variety of several thunder-showers, one of which fairly flooded the streets which lie lowest in the city, and darted no little damage upon the Church of San Pietro Martiro, in defiance of all the saintship which should have been an efficient defence. Now, however, we may hope for little more refreshment of the sort before September, when the first consecutive days of Autumn rain begin.

POPULAR SCENES.

By degrees the *basso popolo* has been reducing its wearing apparel, beginning about the 1st of June; and when it is considered that the fullest wardrobe of the Neapolitan laborers and loafers consists in superficial, rather than in numerical, amplitude, it will not require a very potent imagination to conceive at what point these gentry have arrived by this time. Looking out from my window, to the other side of the Riviera di Chiaja, where the city are relaying a sidewalk and way for equestrians, I see that most of the workmen are clothed in a ventilating shirt, a pair of very short cotton drawers and a straw hat. Looking a little further, over the Villa Nazionale, to the Bay, I can see the fishermen and *marinari* in their boats, quite jolly and contented in a costume just about as extensive as the bespangled diaper with which the circus athlete reinforces and adorns his suit of tights. And as for the youth of this sunny land, to have a very scant and tattered bag, with three holes for the protrusion of head and arms, is to be richly bedight, while to abjure even this, is not to be by any means out of fashion or general acceptance.

If you take the train some day for a run down to Castellammare, for example, you shall believe that the coast of the Bay of Naples is fringed with naked boys and men. The latter do, for the most part, yield enough to that sense of the conventionally proper which DUMAS found was beginning to dawn upon the mind even of the *lazzarone*, to twist a bit of cloth about their loins, but the boys are irrepressible, and I have grave doubts whether anything or anybody less than San Gennaro himself could keep them in their shirts for a quarter of an hour at a time. After all, to dress, or, as it would be more properly descriptive and suggestive to say in this connexion, to put on their things, would be but a profitless absorption of time and a useless exhaustion of fabric, for they spend their daylight mostly in the water or the sand. They plunge, they swim, they bespatter one another, they cut up every aquatic monkey-shine, till even their tough fibres are tired, and then, forth they come to roll dripping in the warm black sand of the beach, and there they lie by the half hour, half imbedded, the sun burning their upper section to the ruddy brown of an Etruscan vase, possibly turning over now and then that their stomachs may be as impartially baked as their backs, and that it may be proved with what impunity it is possible to sleep with face upturned to the mid-day rays of a Southern sun. The crawling train wakes the slumberers, and they spring up, black patched with sand from cheek to shin, to start for coppers from the passengers, failing in which extortion, they dash back into the sea to join their fellows and prepare themselves for a fresh rolling and toasting in the sand.

THE CLIMATE.

It seemed quite odd to me to read in the home papers that came in by the last mail, warnings to beware of exposure to sunstroke, when here so large a part of the population are constantly offering themselves up for victims to the sun if he would take them. It may seem absurd to talk of Naples as cooler than New-York, but I believe it is, while about the environs there can be no question. Only on a very few days of this Summer has the thermometer registered more than 80°, while the wind comes up out of the sea almost continually, night as well as day, fanning away even the recollection of how hot one was when walking or driving an hour previous in the open sun. For the sun is hot—there is no denying it—although it does not drive the mercury to a high point in the tube, and hot with a most efficient heat; but it has another quality of caloric, apparently. Very rarely, and then only when a sirocco comes from the blazing south, is there such a sense of oppression and suffocation, as is often felt "down town" in New-York, when the thermometer marks from 90° to 100°, and when the streets and offices are like ovens, and merely to breathe seems a burden. But the heat is all-embracing and all-reaching. With the thick walls and double window-blinds of the great stone *palazzi*, it is possible to have a low temperature, if you prefer the stuffiness of a close house to the liberal circulation of open windows, and many Italians scarcely open a crack to the outer air until after or about sunset. But if you like to take the heat as it is, tempered by the delightful sea breeze, you will perceive that, though not fierce, it finds out every drop of blood and marrow, and warms them through and through. Some of our hygienists talk of the marvelous virtues of the sun bath for restoring those whose blood runs thin and chill through a feeble system. Let them send their patients to Italy in Summer to breathe in some seaside *villeggiatura* the fresh air of the Mediterranean, softened by the hills and woods, and to absorb at every pore—as they cannot help doing—a warmth which is at once grateful and novel. The Italian Winter is very uncomfortable, after all that can be said in its favor, unless one goes as far to the south as Sicily; and this not alone because fuel and fire-places are scarce, but also because the winds are raw and keen, and the frosty air is laden with a searching dampness. Yet the lower classes of the Italians—and indeed those of all classes who are accustomed to the open air—bear these chilly months better than most foreigners, even from cold climates, and this, I am inclined to believe, because of the store of vital heat (so to speak) they have accumulated in the long equable season which precedes their short and variable Winter. I have seen these same little rascals that were wading about all naked under my windows the other day when a rain-storm overflowed the street, until the water was almost waist-deep for them, playing about last Winter with but little more than their present apparel, seated comfortably perhaps upon the pavement with but a single thickness between their skins and the icy blocks of stone, while I, wearing a solid Winter suit, was only too glad to walk briskly to keep up a comfortable circulation. Indeed, I can only remember to have seen, in all last Winter, one of these little Arabs who seemed to be acold, and he, poor little chap, was most forlorn and miserable, slinking along the Toledo, close to the wall, to avoid as well as he might the biting northeaster that pursued him. He had on—I can recall as though from yesterday—a part of some man's trousers, which had been cut off to suit his height, but not diminished otherwise, and he could not so wrap them about him as to fairly exclude the air, so treacherously open were the folds they made about his little waist; he was barefooted and bareheaded, and his only other garment was a sort of shirt so torn that if he tried to close it at the breast, his little blue shoulders came shivering through the rent behind. For a wonder he did not beg—perhaps he was too cold to think of anything other than finding a sunny corner out of the wind; but I have been sorry twenty times since that I did not stop and ask him why he was so miserable, or at least make him the better off for a little charity. But one sees so many beggars here that one grows callous to them all, and refuses every appeal without discrimination and almost without notice, and I thought I should be wearied with the sight of chilled and ragged urchins before the Spring came round. I was mistaken; this was the only one I saw who seemed to suffer, and my anticipatory need of checking the impulse to give something that even feigned misery will excite, had the opportunity of developing itself into a regret quite as profitable and permanent as that sentiment usually is, I dare say.

DEPUTY LOBBIA.

Like all the rest of Italy, Naples has had its turn of excitement over the assault on Deputy LOBBIA, who was nearly murdered in Florence, it will be remembered, immediately after having presented to Parliament a sealed packet which was supposed to be a sort of Pandora's box, only that the prospective evils were to choose their victims on being released, instead of falling indiscriminately upon the unlucky opener. But here there was nothing like the considerable disturbances that took place at Milan and Turin, whether because our authorities were more wise or more phlegmatic, I don't pretend to decide. It appears quite plain that the governmental Police—or Agents of the Public Security, as the force is styled—made most of the mischief in the Northern cities by exasperating people who were doing nothing in particular but shouting for LOBBIA and wandering about in dozens. If a college tutor breaks up a "group," you know, some Freshman will have to suffer for it, or the tutor's midnight will be broken by a bitter serenade.

Once or twice in Naples, some of the students, after an evening spent at a *café*, or about the music-stand of the Villa, made some disorder, and even bellowed "*Viva la Republica Italiana*" in the Toledo, but as they were not molested, their effervescence speedily subsided, and the threatened "demonstrations" resulted in nothing, while elsewhere there were a good many arrests and suppressions of newspapers, together with any amount of hard words and feelings.

This same Major LOBBIA was quite a nine days' wonder after his wounding. Addresses were sent to him by individuals, clubs and municipal governments all over Italy, and the telegrams consisted principally of bulletins about his health. His picture was reproduced in a dozen ways, and sold at prices to suit all pockets. According to a lithograph which a friend brought in to me, LOBBIA is a well-enough looking man, with a respectably intelligent and persistent type of head. The biography appended confines itself to his name, birth and official position, with a statement (evidently considered most important) that he lay in wait fifteen years for vengeance upon somebody who had been imprudent enough to cast a slight upon a member of the LOBBIA family, called him out and "killed him with one ball in the brain." The Major seems to be the Sprague of Italy, and thanks to his martyrdom he stands in a little better favor with the public than our iconoclast and reformer.

Of late the *inchiesta* or investigation has been going on at a great rate, and some of the smaller papers have held nothing but reports of the sayings and doings thereat. But the usual fate of legislative inquiries seems likely to attend this, and now we are daily expecting a verdict of nobody hurt (but LOBBIA) and no harm done. The grand charges of corruption seem to dwindle down to the proof that an "honorable member" is the owner of some shares in a tobacco company, and that the Treasury Department wanted to arrange a financial programme with the managers of the Bank of the Kingdom of Italy, without the usual formalities of sealed proposals, competitive offers for loans, &c. So now that the anticipated revelations of peculation and perjury are not to be forthcoming. The papers begin to cry aloud that the honor and safety of the country rest with the *re galantuomo*, (always printed in capitals or fancy type,) and to repeat their touching confidence that with him "virtue alone can conquer." All of which means, I take it, that the uncounted millions of *lire* which are popularly presumed to be in course of plunder from the public funds, will continue their progress toward private pockets unchecked, and that as usual the country will stumble into its new financial year with a tremendous deficit, and will somehow stumble out safe and sound a twelvemonth hence. There can be no reasonable doubt that with the revenues at their command, the Ministry ought to show a better balance-sheet; but nobody seems to have any coherent plan for improvement, and if criticism gets too loud, the Cabinet threaten to drop all the affairs of State instantly "for them to pick up as can"—to quote from Dr. Marigold—and then fear that if "bad begins, but worse remains behind," shuts every mouth, and all is serene again, trusting to luck and staring fate in the face.

NEW CONSUL.

As at all points reached by the United States Consular service the exporters of Naples are beginning to wonder among themselves what the new appointee, Mr. DUNCAN, will be like, and to ask of every stray American whom they can catch whether he knows him or ever heard of him. The present incumbent, Mr. MATTHEWS, is not the most popular of Consuls, but I believe he has been a good officer for the Government. Certainly he has prevented a great many frauds upon the revenue by refusing to pass invoices which were under value until they had been corrected. For instance, gloves had been constantly shipped from here at 9 francs the dozen, which could not be contracted for at less than 19, the Treasury thus losing more than half its dues. It remains to be seen whether Mr. DUNCAN will be as efficient. And, by the way, there is great surprise expressed here in mercantile circles at the appointment to Leghorn of a former Consul here. I have no desire to dabble in scandal, but if half that I hear from day to day be true, it is no wonder that he ceased to hold the office here, but it is a great wonder that he should now have superseded so good an officer and thorough a Republican as Mr. HUTCHINSON. If GRANT sticks to his plan of weeding out, I should think that there might be a chance for a bit of it in that city. WARD.

The Recent Railroad Disaster near St. Paul, Minn.—The Latest Particulars.

A brief report by telegraph of the railroad accident on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, on Thursday evening, has been published. The accident occurred a mile and a half from West St. Paul depot. A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* states that the train was coming down from Mando by dummy engine, which, from some cause unknown, jumped the track. The tender, one box-car, and the mail and express car followed, piling up in a heap of ruins. The coupling to the two passenger coaches fortunately broke, leaving them on the track full of terrified people. The engine turned almost upside down, tearing the leg of the engineer off, and burying him and the fireman in the ruins. As soon as the fright in the passenger coaches had subsided, the men leaped out and went vigorously to work to release the engineer and fireman. The engineer was lying beneath a car-wheel, near the fire-box of the engine, and the fireman near him, an iron rail lying upon his breast. Although both were lying beneath the engine, it was not against them, and they were soon released by prying up the wheel with a rail. Both were frightfully injured. They were brought to town and the left leg of the engineer amputated below the knee. His right arm, which was broken at the elbow, was splintered up and doing well to-day. His name is L. PAGE, and has a family living at Mankato, Minn. PATRICK O'CONNOR, the fireman, was a single man and lived in West St. Paul. His back was broken and he had inhaled scalding steam. He lived in great agony until about daylight the following morning, when he expired. CHARLES WEED, Jr., the train and baggage master, was in the mail car and had his shoulder dislocated, but was not seriously injured. One or two others received light scratches.

A force of men were at work all night removing the rubbish and replacing the rails wrenched off and broken by the catastrophe. Trains left on time this morning. The track where the accident happened is on the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, which is used by trains of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, from Mandota to St. Paul. No satisfactory cause is known for the accident.

A RIVAL TO MR. STEWART.

Another Long Island Plain Bought by a Millionaire—A Village to be Built Near Islip.

A large proportion of the real estate of Long Island is owned by the various corporate towns, and when sales of it are made they generally embrace large tracts, as extensive as a Southern plantation before the war. The late purchase of Hempstead Plains by Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART is an illustration in point. A rival of Mr. STEWART has turned up in the South, and come hither to buy garden plots instead of cotton fields.

Mr. H. W. KEITH, of Islip, sold, on Friday last, to Mr. W. G. FORD, of Memphis, Tenn., 3,600 acres of land, situated in the centre of the town of Islip, running about two and a half miles along the South Side Railroad, and over to the Long Island Railroad, with a depth of about three and three quarter miles. The soil is good and the location unsurpassed, having railroad communications on both sides. Mr. FORD, the purchaser, is now the largest real estate owner in the United States, and proposes to erect a little village there forthwith. The land was sold at $50 per acre.

The Secretary of the Navy and General Sherman at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The Naval Inspection party arrived in the Bay yesterday morning from Philadelphia, on board the *Tallapoosa*. Secretary of the Navy ROBESON, General SHERMAN and Admiral PORTER, constituted the party. Stopping off Fort Lafayette they made a landing and paid a brief visit to the Fort Hamilton fortifications, and by the aid of glasses took a view of the Fort Tompkins works on the Staten Island side. At 12:30 o'clock, the party having reëmbarked, the *Tallapoosa* hastened with its various freight to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where they arrived at about 1:15 o'clock, and were received at the wharf near where the *Roanoke* is moored, by Admiral GODON, now in command at this station. As the *Tallapoosa* approached the yard a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the battery used for such purposes. As they landed, a company of marines under the command of Col. VROOME, were drawn up in line and presented arms as the visitors passed up the yard. After visiting all the departments of the Navy-yard, they sat down to an ample and well-timed dinner at the residence of Admiral GODON. The officials expressed themselves much gratified with the condition of things generally in the yard, and with the appearance of the vessels in preparation. Some desire was expressed that the distinguished visitors would remain in Brooklyn for the night; but other arrangements having been made for the tour, they left in the *Tallapoosa* during the evening for Newport. They will next go to Boston, and will finish the trip at Portsmouth, Me. The *Tallapoosa* brought as freight a quantity of bags and hammocks for the *Severn*, which is to go into commission about the 23d inst.

Excursion on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets for a trip from their depot at Hoboken to Mauch Chunk and return. The trip is to take place on the 15th of September next, the train starting from Hoboken at 7 A. M., and reaching its destination at 1 P. M. After a trip around Mount Pisgah, on the Switch Back Road, a ball will take place at the Mansion House and at Ritter's Hall. The fare for the trip (one passing through the grandest mountain scenery in Pennsylvania,) has been fixed at $3.

Coal Falling.

A reduction of a dollar a ton has been made in the price from the yards, of Scranton and Lackawanna coal, the present quotations for which are $8 50 for nut and $9 for other sizes, per short ton of 2,000 pounds, as against $9 50 and $10 per similar ton a few days since. At the reduced figures, buyers for consumption are purchasing with reserve, confidently expecting a further fall in the market rates. The dealers very generally tell their customers that somewhat lower prices may be looked for soon.

DEFALCATION AND ELOPEMENT.

An Ogdensburg Broker Arrested in this City, Charged with Running Away with Another Man's Wife and Other People's Money.

ROBERT E. SPRAGUE served with honor and credit in the war, being a member of a Western New-York regiment. He entered the employment of Mr. THOMAS R. DERBY, a broker in Ogdensburg, when the war ended, and on the 1st of May last he opened a broker's office in that city on his own account, and enjoyed the confidence of the citizens. On the 20th of May SPRAGUE suddenly disappeared from Ogdensburg in company with the wife of one of the citizens of the place. In his flight SPRAGUE abandoned a wife and two children, and took with him $11,000 in money belonging to the Prescott (Canada) Bank, and $9,000 belonging to Ogdensburg people. The guilty pair escaped to this City, where SPRAGUE exchanged his money for gold, and embarked with his paramour on board the steamship *Cleopatra* for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Soon after his arrival in that city SPRAGUE was seized with yellow fever, from which he recovered with difficulty, and subsequently discovering that his business chances were small, he returned to New-York. Recently SPRAGUE and his female companion were seen in Broadway by Ogdensburg citizens who recognized them and informed Mr. CHAPIN, their Chief of Police. Instead of communicating with the regularly constituted Police authorities, Chief CHAPIN sent the facts in his possession and the photographs of SPRAGUE and his companion to one of the Secret Detective Bureaus in this City, which succeeded with a little help from some complaisant Police office in arresting both SPRAGUE and the faithless woman, by virtue of a bench warrant issued by one of the Justices in Ogdensburg. The prisoners were yesterday sent back to that city in charge of private detectives. An examination will be held in the case on their arrival.

The South Brooklyn Gas-House Homicide—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—The Murderer in Prison.

Coroner JONES held an inquest yesterday, on the body of JAMES O'DONNELL who died in the Long Island Hospital on the 13th inst., from the effects of a wound inflicted by OWEN HAND, a fellow workman, in the South Brooklyn Gas-house on the 11th inst.

John Greene, foreman of the works of the Citizens' Gas Company, corner of Hoyt-street and Fifth, testified as follows: I saw the disturbance between Owen Hand and James O'Donnell on Wednesday last; it occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon; Hand was employed on one side, and O'Donnell on the opposite side; I first saw O'Donnell go to where Hand was, and then high words took place between them; I ordered O'Donnell to go to his side of the house, and he did so, but not until I ordered him twice and threatened to send him home if he did not; he went to his side, but immediately returned; I then told him to go home—that I should put another man in his place; he proceeded to his side, sat down on a bench, and commenced to change his clothes; about ten minutes after I saw Hand walk over in the direction of O'Donnell; I watched him, not knowing whether he was going to get a drink of water or to resume the quarrel; when Hand was in front of O'Donnell both men looked at each other; can't say whether words passed between them or not, but O'Donnell immediately rose from his seat and made what I call a careless pass at Hand with his hand; Hand threw his head back at the same time, but whether he was hit or not I cannot say; Hand retreated back five or six feet, followed by O'Donnell in a kind of staggering manner; while in this position I saw Hand make two passes at O'Donnell's body; the first pass was in the direction of his breast, and the other lower down, in the direction of his abdomen; the blows were made apparently with all his might; in an instant O'Donnell fell to the floor; Hand, turning on his heel and throwing away a knife, exclaimed, "There he is now, make what you like of him; I have killed him;" the whole transaction on the second meeting did not occupy more than three seconds' time; when they met the second time I went toward them with the intention of separating them and putting them out of the place; I had not proceeded more than ten feet when the whole thing was done; did not see anything in Hand's hand at the time he struck at O'Donnell; when he threw the knife away, it was the first I knew anything of his having a knife; he had no use for a knife in his business; it appeared like an old butcher's knife; I have seen a knife similar to the one used by Hand in an old box where old shoes and clothes are kept, in the gas-house; saw it some days before the affray; I inquired as to whom the knife belonged at the time; Hand replied that it was his; the knife Hand threw away was like the one I saw before the stabbing; I did not see any blows pass between them at the first meeting; the distance Hand had to walk to get to where O'Donnell was was about 100 feet; his work did not require him to go to that part of the building; drinking water is kept within about three feet of where O'Donnell was when changing his clothes; I was about forty feet from the men when Hand struck the two blows; Hand has worked at the gas-house nearly seven years; his character was that of a quarrelsome man; he was not a temperate man; O'Donnell had occasionally worked there nearly the same time; O'Donnell's character was that of a quiet man; could not say that he was a temperate man; he was a little under the influence of liquor at the time of occurrence, but I could not see that Hand was; I do not remember that the men ever complained of Hand as dangerous; I would have discharged him at any time during the past two years, if he had given me cause, but he did not; he had a very insulting tongue in his head, and used it freely.

Patrick Gilligan, an employe of the Gas Company, testified that he had not seen the stabbing, but that he had heard Hand, after he and deceased had been separated by the foreman, say that he would take his life before he went home.

Michael Connor, another fellow-workman of deceased, testified to all that had been offered in evidence by the foreman, and added that O'Donnell raised his hand to strike Hand, as the latter was coming up to him; saw Hand first walk direct to where O'Donnell was; Hand did not go toward the water pail; he need not have gone nearer than three or four feet to O'Donnell to get a drink.

Owen Callahan testified as follows: I saw Hand go toward the pail of water near where O'Donnell was and put his hand toward the pail, as if to get a drink of water; O'Donnell rose up and made two passes at him; cannot say whether he struck him; Hand stepped back, and the next I saw the two men had clinched; then O'Donnell fell, and Hand stepped back, threw away the knife and exclaimed, "There he is now; do what you like with him; I will give myself up;" Hand and myself had not spoken for twelve months, having had some hard words; O'Donnell had taken some liquor that day; can't say as to Hand; did not hear him threaten any one's life.

Philip Lynch testified that he saw O'Donnell strike Hand at the first meeting; that Hand did not strike back, but shunned deceased.

James Kirwin testified as follows: I saw O'Donnell putting on his clothes at his bench; he told me that the foreman had sent him home, but he said, "I can come back to-morrow;" I was then called away, and when I returned, in a couple of minutes, Hand and O'Donnell were making blows at one another; I was then about ten or twelve yards from them; Hand was going away and I met him; he said, "the big son of a — I have him now;" O'Donnell had fallen, and as I came up to him he stood up with his bowels in his hands; he said, "Oh, Jim, I am killed, get me some place to lie down;" I laid him down on the coal; the week before last Hand said to me: "If Jim O'Donnell strikes me I have something about me that will put his soul to hell." O'Donnell had turned Hand away from the water pail before this as he had no right there; the ice and meal in that water pail was paid for by the men working inside in the gas-house at the time and Hand had no right to drink from it, not having paid a share; he did drink, however, and the quarrel was about that.

A number of other witnesses offered testimony covering the same ground as that already given, and Dr. SHEPARD gave evidence as to the result of the *post-mortem* examination.

The jury then rendered their verdict—that JAMES O'DONNELL came to his death on the 13th inst. from several stabs with a knife in the hands of OWEN HAND, at the Citizens' Gas Company's works, South Brooklyn, on the 11th inst.

HAND was then committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

INSURANCE COMPANY ROBBED.

A Tin Box Containing $127,530 Stolen—The Thieves Abandon the Unnegotiable Portion of Their Spoils.

About 10 o'clock Saturday morning the officers of the Washington Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, discovered that a tin box had been stolen from their safe, which contained money, bonds and securities valued at $127,530. The safe sat behind the counter, and no danger being apprehended, the doors were usually open, and the tin box was in plain view, and easily reached by any one when once behind the counter. It is not known exactly when or how it was stolen, but it was seen and used about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, and the robbery must have been perpetrated some time between that hour and 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and during business hours, when some of the persons attached to the Company were behind the counter. It is singular, however, that no one can remember having seen any stranger behind the counter, and there is, therefore, no clue whatever to the robbers, who, however, did their work so well as to stamp themselves as belonging to the small and select circle of first-class bank sneaks. It required no small amount of adroitness to saunter into the office of the Company, to slip behind the counter and seize the box unobserved, and still more, to get out into the street again without attracting attention. But, having done all this, they more emphatically showed their rare skill as depredators by their after proceedings.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer BYRNES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while patroling his beat, noticed something unusual on the stoop of No. 55 West Twenty-third-street, a stately brown-stone private residence, and placed close to the door. The officer mounting the steps for a nearer view, found the object to be a large tin box, and picking it up found it to be labeled "Washington Insurance Company." The occupants of the house knew as little as the officer as to how and when the box got where it was found, and BYRNES therefore carried it to the Station-house in East Twenty-ninth-street, and after business hours commenced, the Insurance Company was informed of the finding. The news brought up Mr. LOTHROP, the Secretary of the Company, who told how the box had been stolen; and it being then opened and examined, it was found that the thieves had abstracted $500 in greenbacks and $380 in gold, two gold certificates for $100 each, two United States bonds for $1,000 each, and $6,000 in Kings County bonds, making a total of $9,080, which was all they had found available. The box, however, still contained much that was valuable to the owners, although useless to the thieves, as the following inventory of its contents shows:

Check on the State National Bank	$354 26
Check on the National Bank of the Commonwealth	291 67
Bill of exchange on Wells, Fargo & Co., in gold	144 30
Check on Atlantic National Bank	454 92
Check on National Park Bank	5,040 00
Check on Market National Bank	25 00
Check on Central Bank, Brooklyn	75 00
Check on National Park Bank	150 00
Check on Bank of State of New-York	786 00
Check on Bank of America	2,000 00
Check on Bank of Commonwealth	200 00
Due bill, S. C. Norvell & Co	888 19
Check on Park Bank	200 00
Check on First National Bank	1,460 00
50 shares Security Petroleum Company	100 00
199 shares Delery Gold Mining Company	19,900 00
Life Insurance Policy of James W. Blatchford	5,000 00
25 shares Washington Insurance Company	1,250 00
461 shares Delery Gold Mining Company	461 00
250 shares Colorado Gold and Silver Separating Company	2,500 00
5 shares Champion Express Company	500 00
Check National Bank of Commerce	5,000 00
Check Park Bank	1,500 00
Check Bank of Commonwealth	104 00
Check Mechanics' National Bank	50 00
Virginia State bonds	2,000 00
United States bonds	200 00
Mortgage Eclectic Association	100 00
Manhattan Gold Mining Company of Colorado	1,500 00
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co	1,000 00
Wabash and Western Railroad Co	100 00
Westchester County bond	1,000 00
Five shares of $100 each of the New-York Gas Metre Company	500 00
Life Insurance policies	12,800 00
20 shares of New-York Gas Saving Metre Company	2,000 00
270 shares Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company	2,700 00
100 shares Colorado Gold and Silver Ore Separating Co	1,000 00
Revenue stamps	3 20
Check on Chatham National Bank	559 13
Promissory notes	2,864 34
Promissory notes	17,500 00
Bond and mortgage	4,600 00

The officers of the Company professed to be entirely satisfied with the case as it stands, and as no reward has been offered for the recovery of the property still missing, it is not probable that the thieves will be disturbed in the enjoyment of the $9,080 they so adroitly won.

THE STOLEN BOND OPERATORS.

They are Discharged by Justice Kelly for Lack of Jurisdiction—The Parties Again Arrested.

Detectives EUSTACE, TILLY and TULLY, of the Headquarter Squad, arraigned before Justice KELLY yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, GABRIEL GENESHYMER, LUCIEN A. BROWN and JOHN W. LAIDLOW, the three men who were recently arrested on a charge of having been extensively engaged in the pretended sale of stolen bonds and other securities. When the detectives stated their case it appeared that the prisoners were arrested in Hoboken immediately after they had consummated the sale of a package represented to be a number of stolen United States bonds, but which proved to consist of a quantity of waste paper, being covered by a genuine United States bond for $1,000. They accused the prisoners of having willfully attempted to defraud a person who had made a bargain with them for the purchase of stolen bonds, the arrangement being made under the direction of the Police.

Counsel for the accused stated that there seemed to be no complainant in the case, and made a motion for the discharge of his clients, on the simple ground that if any offence had been committed, an allegation he denied, the Magistrate had no jurisdiction, the transaction, such as it was, having been consummated in New-Jersey. The Magistrate coincided in this view of the matter, and granted the motion. The prisoners were not long in the enjoyment of their liberty, for they were immediately taken into custody by three Deputy Sheriffs, who were in waiting, no doubt anticipating the action of the Magistrate. The warrants for the arrest of the three operators in alleged stolen bonds were issued from the Supreme Court, on the complaint of GEORGE M. MITTNACHT, of No. 35 Spring-street, who accuses them of having obtained $3,200 worth of safes from him by means of false pretences. Several other civil suits have also been commenced against these three men. An animated discussion ensued between the counsel for the accused and the detectives regarding the probable whereabouts of the $1,000 bond surrendered by LAIDLOW and his companions to the unknown purchaser. The counsel seemed to wish to know the precise locality of the bond, as he no doubt looked to it for the sinews of war. No success attended the effort, however, and all of the parties left the Court with the question in an unsettled condition.

The Susquehanna Railroad War.

In the Susquehanna Railroad war the operations in Judge BARNARD's portion of the field seem to have been temporarily suspended. In consequence of some misunderstanding as to who were the attorneys entitled to appear for certain parties in the litigation, Judge BARNARD, of his own volition, adjourned the further hearing until the 18th inst. After the adjournment on Saturday the Sheriff of Albany County forwarded a return to the Court stating his inability to find the parties attached, and Judge BAR-

NARD thereupon issued an *alias* peremptory *mandamus*, also returnable on the 18th, when the argument on the appointment of a receiver shall be heard.

SUICIDAL AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Eight Inquests by the Coroners yesterday—Deaths in Prison, on the Rail, from the Heat and by Suicide.

CHRISTOPHER ROETMAN, a native of Germany, aged 62, died suddenly yesterday at No. 7 Jackson-street from unknown causes. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

MICHAEL SALTERS fell down stairs yesterday at No. 353 West Twenty-sixth-street, when he sustained such injuries as caused his death in a few hours. The Police notified Coroner FLYNN to hold an inquest.

A man named MCCUTCHEN was found on Sunday by the Twelfth Precinct Police, in the street, suffering from pains in the stomach. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday. Cause, alcoholism and cholera morbus. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and obtained a verdict in accordance with the facts.

MARTIN MULHURN, aged 16, died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday, from internal injuries to the kidneys and bladder, produced by an accidental fall in the store of THOMAS MCMULLIN, at No. 44 Beaver-street. The remains were removed to the residence of the parents, No. 402 Eighth-street, where an inquest will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner FLYNN over the remains of an infant who died suddenly at No. 106 Avenue D, in consequence of the heat now prevailing.

Coroner SCHIRMER commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of MICHAEL REDDY, aged 45, who was instantly killed on the 14th instant by being run over by a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad. From the evidence already elicited it appears that the deceased was standing on one of the tracks near Fifty-first-street, watching the movements of a train coming down, not paying any attention to the fact that another locomotive, generally used as a switch engine, was approaching him on the other track. This locomotive was backing up, and the engineer stated that he could not see the deceased in consequence of the tender being ahead. He said, also, that the fireman, who proved to be a boy of 14 years, rang the bell as they neared the switch, though a companion of the juvenile fireman testified that it was he who rang the bell instead of the boy, whose duty it was to do so. No direct evidence was obtained to show that the occurrence was anything else than an accident. The investigation will be resumed on Wednesday next.

MICHAEL RYAN, aged 35, who was a few days ago committed to the Tombs for trial on a charge of petit larceny, died suddenly in his cell yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from sub-acute meningitis.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Captain WM. J. NAGLE, the Fenian leader, who committed suicide on Sunday by leaping from an attic window at No. 89 Madison-street. The evidence adduced was of a very brief and unsatisfactory character, the friends of the deceased evidently wishing to avoid publicity. The fact that Captain NAGLE committed suicide was not denied, and the only motive that could be assigned was that he was temporarily deranged, though the cause for such insanity could not be ascertained. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the few facts at hand.

JAMES KANE, aged 45, and a pauper, who was committed to the Workhouse on Friday by Judge MANSFIELD, died yesterday in the Essex Market Prison from the effects of exposure and want. Coroner SCHIRMER was duly notified.

On Sunday morning the wife of ABEL CORWIN, Jr., of Baiting Hollow, L. I., attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself. Fortunately she was discovered in time to be cut down and resuscitated. She had for some time past been laboring under a deep depression of spirits, which finally ended in her temporary derangement.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Another Meeting of the Committee of the Common Council—The Members Want to "Hear from the Government."

The Committee of the Common Council appointed to confer with the Government authorities relative to the change of site of the new Post Office met again yesterday. Among the gentlemen present were Ex-Postmaster KELLY, Mr. HAMILTON, a large down-town property-holder, and Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS.

The Chairman, Alderman WARD, said the Committee were prepared to hear any propositions from the Government in relation to the matter.

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON said that, as at the last meeting, no one appeared to be present to represent the Government, and he should therefore move that the Committee adjourn. The Government appeared to want, so far as he could make out, a square plot of ground. So far as he was concerned he was willing to give this, but the Government seemed unwilling to say precisely what is wanted, and therefore the Committee could take no action on the matter.

Mr. HAMILTON thought that a chance should be given for property owners to express their views in the matter. He owned property at the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway, and was therefore greatly interested in the question. He thought the Committee might come to some decision on the question and submit it to the Government.

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON said the Committee would like to see a handsome building erected, which would be a credit to the City, but the Committee had met merely to hear the views of the Government on the matter, and until those views were laid before them they could do nothing.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS said that it was evident that the new Post Office would be a much handsomer building than it is now likely to be if the northern line was made straight and parallel with the front of the City Hall. This might easily be done, and the architect of the building, he was quite sure, would alter his plans to conform to the new site.

Ex-Postmaster KELLY took the same view of the subject, and exhibited a diagram in which the first line drawn was shown, also the present line and the proposed new line, extending from the south side of Spruce-street to the northern side of Park-place. If the proposed line is adopted, the extreme angle at the end of the Park is to be cut off, so that the new site will not contain any more land than the present one. Mr. KELLY urged that the architectural beauty of the building would be greatly increased by this change, and he hoped the Committee would take it into consideration.

The Chairman said the Committee would take the propositions made under consideration and report thereon at an early day.

Ball at Long Branch.

There will be a ball next Friday evening at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, which is receiving special attention from the Committee having it in charge, consisting of Mr. HENRY CLEWS as Chairman, with the assistance of Col. HOWE, Mr. CHILDS, Mr. BROOKS and many prominent residents of "the Branch." Invitations have been extended to the Governors of New-Jersey and New-York, to Generals SHERIDAN and MEADE, and other distinguished army and navy gentlemen within reach, and it is hoped to have the presence of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY. A double orchestra and sumptuous supper are confidently promised, however, and there is reason to anticipate a brilliant entertainment.

Arrest of a Memphis Bank President.

Some days since Superintendent KENNEDY received a dispatch from the Memphis authorities, asking for the arrest of GEORGE R. RUTTER, President of the First National Bank of Memphis, and stating that a requisition for him would be obtained and forwarded. A particular description of the person of RUTTER was given, and by its aid the policeman to whom the matter was referred succeeded on Friday last in effecting the arrest, and the prisoner being locked up in one of the cells at the Central Police Office, extra precautions were taken to keep the fact of his arrest secret until the arrival of the requisition. Despite these precautions, however, not only the fact of the arrest leaked out, but many things connected with the prisoner and alleged to be facts became current in the labyrinths of the Central Police building. It was stated among other things that the prisoner had been arrested for complicity in the great embezzlement of the school funds of Tennessee during the administration of Governor BROWNLOW, by which the State lost nearly a million dollars, but Superintendent KENNEDY and Chief Detective KELSO declared that they had no information whatever concerning the crime with which RUTTER is charged, and could not have until the arrival of the Tennessee officer with the requisition.

The New-York Turners at the Chicago Turner Festival.

Of the New-York Turners who participated in the Chicago Turner Festival last week, the following were awarded prizes:

For recitals, the prize consisting of a diploma, Mr. HENRY MOESINGER.

For gymnastic exercises, the prizes consisting of diplomas and laurels, Messrs. RAND, ASSMANN, (two prizes,) OTTO SCHIESSEL, (three prizes,) L. ABARBANELL, and OTTO BOLDO.

For a literary essay on the theme, "General plan for a homogenious administration of all societies forming the American Turners' Union," Mr. HENRY METZNER received the first prize, consisting of $30, and for a treatise on the other prize question about "The future prosperity of the American Turners' Union, and its influence on popular education," he was awarded an honorary diploma.

Aquatics.

The annual regatta of the Columbia Boat Club will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 18, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., off the Elysian Fields, over the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association Course. There will be two races in single scull 17-feet working boats—first race for the championship of the club, and the second race for second-class oarsmen. Should the weather be unfavorable the race will take place on the first fair day thereafter.

Government Sale of a Distillery.

Last Saturday United States Collector HAWKINS, of the First District, sold at auction the Flushing distillery, owned by PATRICK GLEASON. The property was purchased by District-Attorney DOWNING for Mr. GLEASON, who contemplates reviving the business at an early day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
28—Randall vs. James.	66—Hungerford vs. Pattin.
65—Brumagin vs. Grocers' National Bank.	78—Saron vs. Dean.
	86—O'Connor vs. Bramin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Acker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3435—Paguay vs. De Mariel	3413—Burnheimer vs. Muller.
— —Heatherton vs. Leland.	3442—Rechten vs. Bruns.
— —Sanguinetti vs. Maxwell.	3443—Stanford vs. McElroy
3098—Bartel vs. Blinks.	3444—Mangels vs. Baxter.
3407—Bamberger vs. Levy.	3445—Blod vs. Benender.
3408—Carpenter vs. Devine.	3446—Bawland vs. Schwarzecnidt.
3428—Baker vs. Keeler.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge McCunn.

Sophia Ewald *vs.* Robert Ewald; judgment of divorce granted.

William P. Ware *vs.* Alfred P. Reynolds; motion granted.

Michael Jungerman *vs.* Charles Faubel; motion granted.

Theodore Sckroff *vs.* William Bauer; motion granted.

Moritz Joseph *vs.* Conrad Matteur; motion granted.

Caroline Lenz *vs.* Michael L. Hiller; motion vacating order of arrest granted.

Charles Morlot et al. *vs.* Almon Miller et al.; motion granted.

Samuel Raynor *vs.* William D. Waddington; motion for judgment granted.

Pauline Nieman *vs.* Henry Miller; motion granted.

George S. Croker *vs.* Mary E. Croker; alimony of $1 per day granted; counsel fee of $75 to be paid within ten days.

Norbury Hicks *vs.* P. W. Bishop; motion denied with $10 costs.

Laurence J. Creivy, &c., *vs.* Andrew Streul et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Charles H. Smith *vs.* Timothy S. Coe; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Nelson Wells *vs.* William C. Rhinelander; motion granted without costs.

Frederick W. Freytas *vs.* Henry Hielderbram; bail reduced to $100.

Charles F. Gilmore *vs.* Edward F. Bedell et al.; motion to stay proceedings in this matter granted upon condition that defendant deposit in the receiver's hands enough to cover the claim and interest and all costs and disbursements; otherwise motion denied.

Thomas J. Kip *vs.* Erie and New-England Railroad Company; motion granted and cause referred to William Edelston, Esq., to take testimony, &c.

Thomas J. Kip *vs.* Hudson and Highland Suspension Bridge Company; motion granted and cause referred to William Edelston, Esq., to take testimony, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 16.

By Judge Brady.

Frank Leslie *vs.* Sarah Ann Leslie: motion granted.

Kamberger *vs.* Green. In this case the affidavit of Mr. Cohen will be required as to what occurred in his office on drawing paper.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

CHARTER PARTY—GOVERNMENT SEIZURE.

Eberhard Faber vs. *The Schooner Onrust.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel is filed in this case to recover damages on a charter-party, by which the owner bound his vessel on a voyage from a place or places designated in the State of Florida, to the port of New-York, to bring a cargo of cedar. The charter, which is dated Dec. 14, 1865, recites: "It is understood that the vessel is now loading for Key West, or the Tortugas, and is to proceed thence *direct* to load on this charter." The vessel reached Fort Jefferson at the Tortugas Jan. 15, 1866, and discharged her cargo, and was ready to start for the port in Florida as required by the charter, when she was seized by the authorities of the Fort, and compelled to go two voyages to Key West for cargoes of coal, for the alleged necessities of the place. The allegation was that the officers and soldiers in the fort, depended upon coal to condense water for the post. There is no doubt but that the vessel was impressed by the authorities for the voyages stated, against the will and protest of the master, and that while thus engaged she was under the direction and control of the public authorities, and without any fault on his part. This detention occasioned the delay complained of in the libel as an infraction of the charter-party.

In Mitchell *vs.* Harmony, (13 How. p. 134,) the Chief Justice says: "There are, without doubt, occasions in which private property may lawfully be taken possession of or destroyed, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the public enemy; and, also, where a military officer charged with a particular duty may impress private property into the public service, or take it for public use." "Unquestionably," he further says, "in such cases the government is bound to make full compensation; but *the officer is not a trespasser.*"

He admits that in all these cases the danger must be immediate and impending, or the necessity urgent for the public service, such as will admit of no delay. In that case, the Court held that upon the testimony, which was undisputed, a case of danger or necessity within the rule of law had not been made out, and sustained the judgment for the plaintiff.

He further observed that "in deciding upon the necessity, the state of the facts as they appeared to the officer at the time he acted must govern the decision; for he must necessarily act upon the information of others as well as his own observations; and, if with such information as he had a right to rely upon there is reasonable ground for believing that the peril is immediate and menacing, or the necessity urgent, he is justified in acting upon it, and the discovery afterward that it was false or erroneous will not make him a trespasser."

Now, within this principle, we are inclined to think upon the case before us, that the authorities at Fort Jefferson were justified in impressing the vessel for the purposes and uses as alleged. Something is due to the decision of these officers, under the circumstances and relative situation, and condition of the fort, remote from any supply of fresh water for the garrison, and, dependent upon the article of coal as a necessary material in obtaining it. The officers may have erred, but if this was simply an error of judgment on the facts as they appeared to them, they will still be justified.

It has been argued, however, that assuming this to be so, it constitutes no defence against delay in the voyage in this case, as the carrier had expressly agreed or covenanted in the charter party that he would proceed *directly* from the Tortugas, on discharging his cargo, to the port or ports of lading in Florida; and having thus, in terms, covenanted to proceed directly and without any delay, this forcible detention will not excuse him within the rule laid down in Paradine *vs.* Jayne, (Alleyn, 27,) and that class of cases. In other words, if a party charge himself with an obligation possible to be performed, he must make it good, unless its performance is rendered impossible by the act of God, the law or the other party. The law, however, is otherwise if the obligation or duty is created by law.

It is supposed by the learned counsel for the libelant, that by the clause in the charter party, to which we have referred, there is an express and positive obligation entered into by the carrier to proceed at once from the Tortugas on unloading his outward cargo, to the port or ports in Florida; and that the only excuse for delay is to be found in the instances given in the case of Paradine *vs.* Jayne. We are of opinion that this is too narrow and strained a construction of the word "direct" in the connection in which it is found; and, that a fairer and more natural interpretation is that it was used to express simply the course of the voyage to be performed by the vessel after arriving at the Tortugas. She was to go direct, that is, she was to take a direct course thence to the port or ports in Florida, without deviation or unreasonable delay, and, giving to the phrase this interpretation, the duty to perform the covenant with diligence, and in a reasonable time, was an obligation imposed by law, as contradistinguished from one by positive contract. It did not mean that the vessel should depart from the Tortugas instantly, or immediately, but that she should, at that place, enter upon her voyage provided for in the charter, proceeding in a direct course to the place of lading in Florida. The degree of diligence and dispatch, according to this interpretation, is a question of law, under the particular circumstances of the case. It is insisted, however, that admitting the officers at the Fort were justified in seizing the vessel, and the party was disabled from performing his contract without any fault of his, still, as he has a remedy over against the Government, he is not exempt from responsibility for the delay. The answer is that the remedy over within the contemplation of the rule in Paradine *vs.* Jayne is a legal remedy that may be enforced in a court of justice.

Upon the interpretation that we have given to the contract the defence here is complete, even assuming that the officers of the fort had been trespassers in seizing and detaining the vessel. (Harmony *vs.* Bingham, 2 Kern, 99; Parsons *vs.* Hardy, 14 Wend., 217; Wibert *vs.* New-York and Erie Railroad, 2 Kern, 245; 19 Barb., 36; 6 Duer., 375.) Decree dismissing the libel affirmed.

For libelant and appellant, G. D. F. Lord; for appellees, Benedict & Benedict.

PATENT FOR A CUT-OFF—DELAY.

George H. Corliss vs. *The Dry Dock Rolling Mill, Ingham Coryell and John Thompson.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing the patented invention of the complainant for a certain "new and useful improvement in cut-off, and working valves of steam engines." The patent is dated March 10, 1849. The suit is founded on a reissue dated July 12, 1859, and which was extended by the Commissioner of Patents for seven years from the 10th of March, 1863. This patent has heretofore been under our consideration in the case of Corliss *vs.* The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, in the District of Connecticut, September, 1861. In that case the main defence rested upon a patent granted to Noble T. Green, the 13th of March, 1855. A decree was rendered in favor of the complainant. The defence in the present case rests mainly upon a patent granted to William Wright, dated Nov. 20, 1866.

The present suit was commenced in June, 1868. The patent on which it is founded expires on the 10th of March, 1870, within about a year and nine months after the commencement of the suit, and some seven months hence. There is no suggestion or evidence before us that the defendants are irresponsible or unable to pay any amount of profits that may be ultimately recovered against them, on the final hearing of the case, upon the pleadings and proofs; and, in the absence of such evidence, however satisfied we may be as to the right of the complainant to such profits and to an injunction against infringement, if the application had been made at an earlier period of the term of the patent, we think it would be unreasonable, and not agreeable to the course of proceeding in equity in the case presented, to interfere and break up the establishment and business of the defendants. On the above grounds we must deny the motion. Motion for injunction denied.

Circuit Court, United States District, Vermont—Geo. H. Corliss vs. *The Adams Manufacturing Company and Hiram O. Brown. Same* vs. *The Rutland Manufacturing Company and J. W. Cranston. Eastern District of New-York—Same* vs. *The City of Brooklyn.*—The motions for injunctions in the above cases are governed by the case of Corliss vs. The Dry Dock Rolling Mill et al. Motions denied.

For plaintiff, C. M. Keller and E. W. Stoughton; for defendants, Geo. Gifford, W. W. MacFarland, and S. D. Law.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

ALLEGED MUTINY.

Charles Alexander, a sailor, was discharged on a charge of mutiny on board of an American ship, the proof of the alleged offence being insufficient against him.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE CANCELED STAMP CASE.

Thomas Burns was held for trial on the charge of having been implicated in the cleaning and reissuing of canceled revenue stamps. Michael Burns, who was accused of the same offence, was discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

BUNGLING BURGLARIES.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning William Shult, of No. 121 Eleventh-avenue, hearing a noise in his store, and upon a cautious viewing of the premises seeing three men busily engaged in preparing his property to carry away, procured assistance and entered by the front door, which was found unfastened. The plunderers sprang out of the store, but one was captured, and, being arraigned yesterday, gave his name as Thomas Murray. He was committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

During the night of the 23d of July the office of Charles W. Woodhull, No. 216 East Twenty-third-street, was entered by burglars through a window, to which they gained access by a gate in a rear fence. The burglars escaped unobserved, taking with them as a reward for their enterprise a gold pen, a pair of old boots and a few revenue stamps. One John Cavanagh, however, was subsequently arrested and confessed that he had opened the gate for one James Brady, now in the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, who broke into the office. Cavanagh being arraigned yesterday, was committed on a charge of burglary.

SINGULAR CASE OF LARCENY.

James Jeffcot, of No. 330 East Twenty-fourth-street, made a complaint alleging that Robert Jeffcot had stolen from him $95 in money, and based the charge chiefly on the fact that Robert is alleged to have locked himself in a room containing a bureau, in one of the drawers of which was the money, and that immediately afterward the drawer was found forced open and the money gone. The accused denied his guilt, but was held for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 16, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$9,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.	121¼	200 N. Y. Cen.	209
31,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'65.n	120	100 Reading	95⅞
60,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'67..	120¾	500 do	95¾
1,000 U. S. 6s Cur...	109	700 do....b3	95¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	52¼	200 do....s5	95⅝
16,000 do	52⅛	1300 L. Shore & M. S.	104¾
10,000 N. C. 6s, new..	50⅛	100 do....b3	105
2,000 do	50	1200 do	104⅞
100,000 do.....s. tax	52	100 do....b30	105
200,000 do	52⅛	300 do....b30	105¼
52,000 Missouri 6s	87	1000 Clev. & P. R.	105⅛
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	90½	1000 do	105⅝
		10 Chi. & N. W.	88
3,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	94	1200 do	87¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅛	1300 do	87⅞
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	92	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	97⅛
2,000 Harlem 1st M..	101⅛	200 do	97⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bds	120	700 Chi. & R. I. R.	116
10,000 Tol. & W. con. bds	81⅛	1200 do	115⅞
		100 do....s30	115⅝
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	80	100 do....b3	116
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95	10 do...bet. call	117
		200 Mil. & St. P. R.	81⅝
3,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s	108	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅜
5,000 C. & P. 4th M.	74¾	100 do....c	89⅝
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	91¼	200 Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	153
2,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M	83	200 do	152⅛
		6 do	153⅛
2,000 do	83¼	40 Alt. & T. H. Pf..	58
500 Lake S. Div. Bs.	91	400 Chic. & Alton	153
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	115	200 do	154
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.	105¼	100 do	155¼
27 Tenth Nat. Bk.	107	50 do	156
300 West. U. T.	38⅛	100 do	155
400 do	38⅜	100 do.....2d call	154
100 do	38⅛	100 Chic. & Alt. Pf.	155
700 do....bet. call	38⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32
100 Quicksilver	15⅛	10 Morris & Es. R.	88¾
200 Pac. Mail	82⅛	100 H. & St. J. R.	125
100 Adams Ex....b10	59	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	124
100 do	58⅞	100 do	123⅛
5 do	58	100 do	123
20 do	58¼	300 C. C. & I. Cen. R.	34¼
100 Hudson R.	185	100 do	34½
200 do	185⅛	200 do....b30	34⅛
600 Harlem R.	163	200 do....b30	34¾
100 do....b10	162⅛	100 Dub. & S. C.	112

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$7,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62..	121	26,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	120⅝
185,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'65. new	119¾	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113⅛
		25,000 do....s3	113¼
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120	9,000 U. S. 6s., Cur...	108¾
35,000 do	120⅛	10,000 do	108⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x. c..	62¼	200 Lake S. & M. S...	105⅞
14,000 Tenn. 6s, n	52	200 do	105¾
3,000 N. C. St. 6s	56	200 Clev. & Pitts	105⅝
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n	50	600 Chi. & N. W. R..	87¾
5,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	96¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	97⅝
		100 do....b30	98
7,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83¼	200 do....b30	97¾
		500 Chi. & R. I.	115¾
15,000 do	83½	1200 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	89
1,000 do	83⅝	200 P. Ft. W. & Chi.	151⅛
10,000 do	83⅛	27 Mor. & Es.	88
3,000 Lake S. Div. B..	92	200 Chic. & Alt.	154
1,000 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	81¾	10 do...bet. call	156
		300 Ohio & Miss. R.	32
200 West. U. T.	38⅛	50 Alt. & T. H. Pf..	59
200 Pacific Mail	83⅜	300 H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call	124
100 Boston W. Power	14		
1700 Reading R.	96¼	100 C. C. & I. C. R.	34⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 Cumberland	35⅛	100 N. Y. Cen.	210
100 do....b3	35⅛	100 L. S. & M. S....s3	104⅜
200 Mariposa	7⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	87⅝
100 Am. M. U. Ex.	38¼	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	97⅝
100 Pacific Mail	83¼		

MONDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

Wall-street is just now concerned about the course of the Money market through the Fall months. Speculation is always sufficiently wide awake in this quarter to anticipate the worst as well as the best phase of any sudden change from steadiness, as at present, to stringency, later in the season, on the one hand, or from stringency to ease on the other. And it is further to be remarked that little note is taken, for the moment, as to why or wherefore, or to what end these changes occur. Thus the facts that whatever trade demands for Money may come upon the New-York market this Fall, and whatever revenues in Gold and Currency may flow into the Treasury will be healthy in their nature, and especially significant this season of prosperity rather than panic, are wholly disregarded. The main chance in speculation is, that if Money be wanted, Railway Stocks and the Miscellaneous fancies, usually dependent upon the ease in Money, will *not* be wanted. Perhaps in a qualified sense this may be true. We shall not stop to traverse the question, content to state the fact that the use of Money in moving the crops this Fall will be substantially promotive of the general prosperity, including all the great agencies through which this movement is conducted.

On the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room to-day the feeling of distrust in the future of the Money Market has, to all appearances, a more decided influence upon operators than the immediate rates and supply of Money, which, for the day, are comparatively easy, on the basis of 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum Interest. The speculators in Gold for a rise later in the season, who are comparatively few in number, and the holders of Gold at higher figures than the present price, who hope by accident or otherwise to get out without serious damage, have reason to be discouraged by the continued weakness in sales—down to-day to 133½ ₱ cent.—and by the course of the Foreign Exchanges, which are due, in place of being in demand on lower Gold, and the offerings of which by leading drawers at a concession of ¼@½ ₱ cent. from last week's best quotations, create some astonishment in the market. These rates stop, at once, all calculation upon or prospect of an Export demand for American Gold Coin. Such leading houses as BELMONT and the BROWNS are drawing, or offering to draw on London, to-day, at 109½ ₱ cent., which quotation reduces the general run of Bankers' Bills to 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. 60 days, and 110¼@110½ for sight and short sight on London. There is, and will continue to be for six weeks to come, a large demand for Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs, but it is deemed equally certain that these receipts only strengthen the Government for the further purchase of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, after the Secretary shall have reduced his Currency balances for this object to a moderate working reserve. There is and will be no occasion to lose Interest on the present and prospective heavy Gold balances in the Treasury, either to meet the Gold Interest on the Funded Debt falling due in November and the succeeding January, or to make an appearance of strength that cannot be deemed otherwise than premature, if not gratuitous, in view of ultimate Specie Payments. An event of this kind we dare say will not be seriously thought of, or certainly not ventured upon for some very indefinite time to come, and the reasonable conclusion would be that it cannot be more effectually hastened than by bringing the value of Gold and of U. S. Five-Twenties in the open market so nearly together as to render it reasonably certain that the latter will not be returned upon us from Europe whenever we do return to the Specie standard. The immediate question, therefore, as to whether the Public Funds are to advance upon the continued purchases of $10,000,000 ₱ month for the Sinking Fund, or that Gold is to come down to the present currency value of the Five-Twenty Funds, is not so important as the ample ability of the Treasury, from its surplus Gold and Currency balances, to bring the two upon a par with each other, before the meeting of Congress in December.

We are aware that it is said that after the Secretary shall have appropriated to the Sinking Fund the last available dollar of his Currency balances, the money market, for the exigencies of the Fall Trade, will demand still further assistance, and that Gold is not available in the ordinary sense, for this object. But we may reasonably differ from this conclusion, as we have heretofore done when it was said that $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 in Gold released from the Treasury in January or May or in July or November, for Gold Interest, would not help the Money market. The truth is that the Treasury had locked up $66,400,000 in Gold belonging to the Government, on the 1st of August, over and above $37,000,000 held for account of Depositors. It holds a much larger sum at present, and whenever the process of its conversion into United States 5-20s, on an increased scale over the present fortnightly sales of $1,000,000, begins, from that moment the Money market will feel the effect through the change, directly or by a second operation, of United States 5-20s to be taken out of the market and canceled in the Sinking Fund, for American Gold Coin now locked up from all use in the market in the Treasury.

The Wall-street markets closed this Afternoon, for Gold at 133½; Bills on London, 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent.; Money on call to the Brokers easy at 6@7 ₱ cent.; the Public Funds after a dull and sluggish movement through the day ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than Saturday on the Gold-bearing Stocks, and ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower on the Currency 6 ₱ cents; the Southern State Bonds comparatively steady; the Railways, both New-York and Western, generally better than at the close on Saturday, especially in some of the Westerns. After the Second Board, the following quotations were finally made.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	113⅜	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅛	123
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅝	120¼
American Gold Coin	134¼	133½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	52	52
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	50½	50
New-York Central	209⅝	210⅞
Reading Railway	96	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅛	116⅞
Northwest Common	88⅛	88⅜
Northwest Preferred	97⅜	98⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105⅛	105½
Pacific Mail Company	83	83¼
St. Paul Preferred	89⅝	89⅝
St. Paul Common	82¼	82
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32⅛
Hudson River	185½	185¾
Harlem	163⅛	164
Lake Shore	105¼	106⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	121	5-20 coup., n. i.. 1865	120
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	122	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	121	5-20 coup., 1868	120
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup.	113
5-20 coup., 1865	121	6's Currency	108¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Louisiana 6s	71½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	84½
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s	126
Indiana 5 ₱ c	98⅛	Connecticut 6s	98
Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73	96	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78	95⅛	Alabama 5s	64
Michigan 7 ₱ c., W. L.	97	N. Y. Reg'd B. Loan	109
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	52	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	109
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	52	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup	55⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102
Virginia 6s, new bonds	60¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
Georgia 7s, new bonds	91¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102
North Carolina 6s	56	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	50	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	98
South Car. 6s, n. bds	63	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	143	Metropolitan	137
Merchants'	128	Market	121
Mechanics'	140	Nassau	107
America	143	Shoe and Leather	140
City	200	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	109	Continental	100
Merch. Exchange	117	Imp. and Traders'	138
Leather Manuf's	180	Park	169
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	111
Commerce	125	Fourth National	105¼
Ocean	100	Ninth National	112
Am. Exchange	115	Tenth National	105⅛
Bank of the Repub.	120⅛	Oriental	150
Hanover	108	Gold Exchange	138
Irving	110	Bankers' & Brokers'	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Chi., R. I. & Pac	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅜
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	90	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Clev. & Tol. Skg. F.	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	99
B., N. Y. & E. 1 M., '77	87	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Harlem, 1st M	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101⅛
M. C. n. 1st M., 8s, '82	131	P., F. W. & Chi. 2d M	98
M. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	83
M. S. & N. I. S. F'd, 7 ₱ c	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	74¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ cent., '70	120	Chi. & Alt. Skg. F'd	98⅛
A. & T. H. 1st M.	91	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	99¾
A. & T. H. 2d M. pf	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
A. & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	82⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Peninsula R. R. Bs.	93
Consol'd 7 ₱ ct. convt.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M., 8s	101
H. & St. Jos. L. G.	107⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	91
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	77	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅛
T. & W. con. S. F.	81⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	87
Gt. West. 2d M., 1893.	80	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	83
Q. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	75	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	96⅛
Gal. & Chi. ext	97	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	83⅛
Gal. & Chi. 2d M	96		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

General balance yesterday		$94,312,139
Gold receipts	$597,630	
Gold payments	76,672	
Gold balance		79,706,170
Currency receipts	$607,704	
Currency payments	371,963	
Currency balance		11,435,139
General balance		92,633,172

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $501,000.

A correspondent requests the figures of earnings of the Railways from New-York to Chicago, *via* Hudson River and Southern Shore of Lake Erie, since 1860. We compile the following from Mr. POOR'S Manual, latest edition:

I.—FREIGHT TRAFFIC—1861, 1865, 1868.

	1861.	1865.	1868.
Hudson River	$1,469,119	$2,189,372	$3,039,126
New-York Central	6,607,331	8,776,027	9,491,427
Michigan Southern	1,498,498	2,242,772	3,024,612
Lake Shore	....	....	2,901,370

II.—PASSENGERS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	1861.	1865.	1868
Hudson River	$1,261,264	$2,137,428	$2,535,089
N. Y. Central	2,749,497	5,199,497	4,889,886
Mich. Southern	752,020	2,042,797	1,999,996
Lake Shore	....	....	2,102,310

III.—GROSS TRAFFIC IN FULL.

	1861.	1865.	1868.
Hudson River	$2,730,383	$4,326,800	$5,574,215
New-York Central	9,356,828	13,975,524	14,381,303
Buffalo and Erie	....	....	2,222,806
Lake Shore	2,124,007	4,463,321	5,003,617
Michigan Southern	2,250,518	4,285,469	5,024,108

IV.—NET EARNINGS OVER EXPENSES.

	1861.	1865.	1868.
Hudson River	$1,245,284	$1,313,561	$1,780,896
New-York Central	3,749,047	3,093,166	5,143,140
Buffalo and Erie	....	....	*540,000
Lake Shore	1,206,426	2,014,828	1,819,045
Michigan Southern	1,137,548	1,881,113	2,046,030

*Nine ₱ cent. Dividends on $6,000,000 present Capital.

JULY RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$353,736	$404,012
Chicago and Northwestern	1,167,155	1,091,466
Chicago, R. Island and Pacific	440,300	341,885
Illinois Central	661,736	549,714
Marietta and Cincinnati	109,502	103,413
Michigan Central	329,950	321,013
Lake Shore and Mich. South.	727,045	686,934
Milwaukee and St. Paul	586,342	423,397
Ohio and Mississippi	192,364	194,455
St. Louis, Alt. and Ter. Haute	129,761	143,986
Toledo, Wabash and Western	310,800	283,633
Total	$5,008,748	$4,549,108

TRAFFIC JAN. 1 TO JULY 31.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$2,460,362	$2,189,330
Chicago and Northwestern	7,635,481	6,942,963
Chicago, R. Island and Pacific	2,770,409	2,229,464
Illinois Central	4,429,374	3,885,366
Marietta and Cincinnati	747,444	674,396
Michigan Central	2,608,315	2,406,582
Lake Shore and Mich. South.	3,251,310	2,982,870
Milwaukee and St. Paul	3,562,339	2,907,657
Ohio and Mississippi	1,466,553	1,577,534
St. Louis, Alt. and Ter. Haute	1,049,547	980,478
Toledo, Wabash and Western	2,186,084	1,926,178
Total	$32,167,218	$28,702,818

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Aug. 2, says:

"Although there were partial and very acceptable showers last week in different parts of the country, the neighborhood of London only received a fair supply on Wednesday, which has been of immense service to vegetation and the backward Corn, while that which was cut has only been delayed in the gathering. But for this rain, new Talaveras would have been exhibited in London on Friday. Oats of fine quality have already appeared, weighing forty-two to forty-four pounds per bushel, as well as white Peas; and we expect, if dry, to see several lots by Monday, while new Oats and Bere have also been exhibited in Dublin. In France, a good supply of new Wheat has been offered, the weight answering well but not the yield; as threshing proceeds we shall the better ascertain this. Our own crop promises to be very various, according to soil, culture and situation; but, if the many blighted ears we have seen were a fair exhibition of the general aspect in the fens and some parts of Essex, we shall certainly be under an average quantity. Even in Hungary the yield is disappointing. Prices therefore, with such forcing weather, have been remarkably firm, as there is no prospect of the appearance of even samples like those of last year, and every bushel of old foreign and native will be wanted. The resistance of a decline has not only been the case in England, but in France, Belgium and Germany, there being no sellers of fine Dantzic under 57s., delivered in London; and in New-York there has been a further rise in breadstuffs, while the free imports of this week have only led to a more extensive demand, millers having held back till necessity has made them buyers with a firm market. If, therefore, farmers find their stock short, they will be in no hurry to send to London, where rates have frequently been less than in the places of growth, and the predicted decline of some writers has been falsified. The weather now must settle the question; and, presuming it will continue fine, the first plentiful exhibition of new samples may shake prices a little; but there is room for a smart advance should the gathering time be rough; and the old suggestion, 'Don't halloo before you are out of the wood,' seems the more prudent and sober policy. We remember a time when the bread ate like dough.

The arrivals off the coast since 23d July were 38 cargoes, of which 20 were Wheat, 15 Maize, 2 Barley and 1 Peas."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.

The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.

Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	25	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,110
Beeswax, pkgs	14	Resin, bbls.	3,281
Cotton, bales	895	Tar, bbls.	426
Copper, boxes	59	Pitch, bbls.	50
Cottonseed, bags	765	Petroleum, Rf., bbls.	1,259
Dried Fruit, pkgs	83	Lard, pkgs	77
Eggs, bbls.	748	Grease, pkgs	34
Flour, bbls.	14,871	Butter, pkgs	1,917
Corn Meal, bbls.	120	Cheese, boxes	4,461
Wheat, bush	128,349	Tallow, pkgs	55
Corn, bush	9,214	Stearine, pkgs	69
Malt, bush	1,672	Peanuts, bags	349
Oats, bush	29,715	Rice, pkgs	114
Hops, bales	59	Starch, boxes	934
Hides, No.	1,520	Tobacco, hhds	118
Hides, bundles	914	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	871
Leather, sides	6,276	Whisky, bbls.	494
Crude Turp., bbls.	298	Wool, bales	466

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Bellona*, for London—900 bales Hops, 7 packages Furs, 21 cases Hardware, 50 packages Drugs, 2 cases Engravings, 20 cases Books and Minerals, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 100 cases Condensed Milk, 75 kits Mackerel, 50 kits Tongues, 70 kits Halibut's Fins, 20 cases Beans, 260 cases Sewing Machines, 3 cases Machinery, 4 packages Rubber Castings, 179,355 lbs. Cheese, 50,852 bushels Wheat, 6,979 Bags, 3 cases Paper, 26 cases Gayetty's Paper.

By the ship *William Wilcox*, for Alicante—738 hhds. Tobacco, 8 boxes Tobacco Samples, 12,000 Staves.

By the bark *Flora*, for Dublin—26,708 bushels Wheat.

By the steamship *Erin*, (corrected cargo,) for Liverpool—712 bales Cotton, 109 hhds. Tobacco, 12 tierces Tobacco, 51,933 bushels Wheat, 5,281 bbls. Flour, 520 tierces Lard, 87 tierces Tallow, 182 boxes Bacon, 38 bbls. Pork, 357 bbls. Resin, 160 bales Hops, 36 pkgs. Beeswax.

By the brig *Udola*, for Leghorn—10,601 gallons Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Refined Petroleum, 10 casks Quercitron Bark.

By the schooner *Sanos*, for Valencia—302 hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 3 boxes Tobacco Samples.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and steady at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 105 lbs. Pearls continue dull and unsettled.

COFFEE—An active inquiry prevails for Rio at full rates; sales, 1,606 bags by the *Goodwin*, 420 bags by the *South America*, and, at Baltimore, 4,500 bags by *Aabine*, on private terms. Nothing really new in other kinds. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COAL—Scranton and Lackawanna Coal is now quoted from the yards at from $8 50@$9 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs., a reduction of $1 a ton from late asking prices. The coal trade is on an unusually limited basis even at these figures.

COTTON—A very limited call has been noted for lots for immediate delivery at former quotations. Sales, 487 bales, including 287 bales to spinners and 200 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been more demand, and sales have been made of 400 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for October delivery, on private terms; 50 bales do., November, at 28c.; 1,050 bales do., December, at 27¼c.@27¾c.; 200 bales do., December, free on board at Savannah, 26¾c., and 150 bales do., January, at 26¾c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	28¼	28⅛	28⅜	29
Good Ordinary	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜	31
Low Middlings	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜	33
Middling	33⅛	33¼	33⅜	33½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	895
Receipts last week	1,816
Receipts preceding week	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	352,354
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	676,593
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Jan. 1	179,091
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	362,835
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	17,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,622,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,435,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	28,800
Estimated stock same time last year	62,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has not been offered freely, and has been generally quoted firm; but the demand has been less active, particularly from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,800 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 15@$6 65; very inferior to good Extra State at $7 15@$7 50; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 50@$7 80; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. Extras, for export, at $7 35@$7 40 for Extra State, and $7 25 for Western ₱ bbl., for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 15@$6 65
Extra State	7 15@ 7 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 85@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 85@ 9 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 25@12 00

Southern Flour is in more demand at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,580 bbls. at $6 65@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$12 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is rather quiet at $9 90@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 450 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4 45@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Cornmeal continues in slack request at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Prime lots of Spring Wheat, particularly of No. 2, have been less freely offered, and have been in good demand at a further improvement in prices. The poorer grades have been in fair supply and without material changes in values, the inquiry having been moderately active. There has been less urgent call for Winter Wheat, the offerings of which have been moderate at about previous quotations. The bulk of the trade in all kinds was for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 189,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada in bond at $1 75, White Western at $1 80@$1 85, Red and Amber Western at $1 70@$1 76, No. 1 Spring at $1 73@$1 75, No. 2 Spring, soft to very choice, at $1 50@$1 70, Amber State at $1 75, Amber Maryland at $1 80 and White California at $1 80@$1 82½ ₱ bushel. We have received by mail, from our friends, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co., of Milwaukee, a small sample of very fine quality of new crop Spring Wheat, which was taken from a carload received there on Tuesday last, from Lone Rock, Wis. The full load inspected No. 1. Corn has been less plenty and has been in good request at improved prices, particularly for sound Mixed, which has been quite scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 90c.@$1 15 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 15@$1 21 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, the latter rate by rail; $1 19@$1 20½ for White; $1 22 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Of Rye small sales were made at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel; market inactive. Barley and Malt remain as last noticed. Oats have been in slack demand, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported of 41,500 bushels at 70c.@73c. for old Western, and 66c.@73c. for new crop Jersey, Western and Southern, part to arrive, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence were 6,979 bags and 50,850 bushels Wheat for London, and 26,708 bushels Wheat for Dublin.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

Wheat, bushels*	473,463	Barley	6,309
Corn	208,200	Malt	105,119
Oats	30,661	Peas	18,209
Rye	75,142		

*Including 303,780 bushels California Wheat.

HAY—New Bale Hay has been in moderate demand for local use at from 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs. Old rules dull at 60c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at $1@$1 50 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The inquiry for all kinds has been light since our last, including American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts were 59 bales; export clearances, 900 bales.

LEATHER—Has been dull to-day at previous figures.

MOLASSES—No business of moment has been transacted today; prices have not varied materially. We quote New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 36c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely and has been less sought after, closing at about 42½c.@43c. for merchantable lots ₱ gallon; sales 180 bbls.; receipts, 1,110 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine, of which 298 bbls. were received; or in Tar, the arrivals of which were 426 bbls. Of Pitch, 50 bbls. were received and no sales were reported. Resin has been very moderately sought after on the basis of from $2 27½@$2 35 for Strained to Good Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 3,281 bbls. No export clearances were reported. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c., chiefly at 42½c.@43c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Resin at $2 27½@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 31; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Business has been somewhat brisker, but yet without remarkable activity, or notable change in prices. Crude has been in request, mainly at 17¼c.@17⅜c. in bulk, though, to some extent, at 28c. in barrels, ₱ gallon. No arrivals of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 800 bbls. were received. No export clearances were reported. Refined Oil has been in more demand on the basis of 32¼c.@32⅜c. for Standard White, here, and 32c.@32¼c. for do, at Philadelphia, early delivery, ₱ gallon,—showing a comparatively steady market. Sales have been reported here of 7,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt and August deliveries, at 32¼c.@32⅜c., chiefly at 32⅜c.; 600 bbls. do, to fill up, at 32¼c.; and 1,000 bbls. do, September and October delivery, on private terms, ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 32¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, (500 bbls each month,) at 33c., and 1,500 bbls. do., October and December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,259 bbls.; at Philadelphia 2,870 bbls. The export clearances hence were 10,601 gallons and 200 cases, by the brig *Udola*, for Leghorn. Standard White, in cases, continues quiet at from 37½c.@39c., with sales of 1,000 cases at the lower rates, and Prime White at 38½c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., continues inactive at 10½c. ₱ gallon; in cases it has been quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95@$2, and for Refined $2 20@$2 25, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request and slightly depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of only 550 bbls., in lots, at $33 12@$33 25, closing at about $33 12½, cash, for New Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are in moderate demand at former prices; sales have been reported of 150 packages, at 14½c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted, and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been fairly active at rising prices; sales 350 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¾c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 365 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@20¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@19¼c. for City, and 20c.@20¼c. for Good to Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at from $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 180 bbls. Tierce Beef rules very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in slack demand at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese rule quiet at essentially unchanged rates.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	37 @40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	34 @36
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	25 @27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	38 @40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33 @37
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	21 @24
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	16 @18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Factories, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Factories, Common, ₱ lb.	10 @12
Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	7 @11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	14 @15¼
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	12½@13½

SUGARS—A fair inquiry has been reported for raw Sugars, chiefly for refining grades, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,084 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c.@14¼c., chiefly at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; also, 150 boxes Havana at 12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been rather dull to-day. Sales have been reported of 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¾c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 18¾c.@21c., and 48,500 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active at $1 15 for immediate and $1 17 for forward delivery ₱ gallon. Sales, 450 bbls.; receipts, 494 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate movement in Breadstuffs, with rather more animation in Cotton, Provisions and Petroleum at hardening rates. For Liverpool there were taken 700 bales Cotton, part by sail, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 600 boxes Bacon, by do., at 40s. ₱ ton; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₱ bushel, and 12,509 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.@45s., chiefly at the latter rate, ₱ ton. For London, by sail, 5,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., chiefly at 2s. 9d., ₱ bbl.; 12,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d. ₱ bushel, and 100 tons Oil Cake at 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 300 boxes Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton. For a Continental port, direct, a large British ship, with Petroleum from optionally this port or Philadelphia, on private terms. For Havre or Antwerp, a British bark, hence with 3,000 bbls Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Hamburg or Bremen, a Bremen bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a North German bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms; an American bark, with 2,100 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, and a North German brig, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum from the same port, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE SPY OF ST. MARC. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FRENCH SPY and BANDIT OF THE BLIND MINE. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Yesterday a great Orange demonstration was made at Clones, Ireland. Thirty thousand people took part. There was a great procession and an open-air meeting. At the latter, resolutions denouncing disestablishment were adopted.

A collision occurred between the ship *Bazaar*, on her way from Liverpool to New-York, and the ship *Sandusky*, from New-York for Liverpool, at sea. Both vessels were badly damaged. The *Bazaar* put into Milford Haven, and the *Sandusky* succeeded in reaching Liverpool.

On Saturday the Harvards rowed over the course selected for the trial on the 27th, from Putney to Mortlake, in 21 minutes and 10 seconds; and the Oxfords followed over the same course in 22 minutes and 10 seconds.

GENERAL.

News from Cuba is not of much importance. A conscription has now been ordered by the Governor of Espiritus Santo, to include all men within his jurisdiction between the ages of 20 and 55. It is reported that nearly 1,500 men were obtained by the conscription in the jurisdiction of Trinidad.

The farmers of Southbridge, Mass., are troubled about a strange kind of cattle disease. It first appears on the animal's leg near the hoof, in the form of a large and painful swelling, and the part affected soon suppurates and discharges, the animal meanwhile being unable to bear its weight upon its foot.

A great fire is raging in the woods of the upper part of Saco, Me., destroying property worth thousands of dollars, and threatening the destruction of dwellings in the vicinity. Assistance from the villages and fire departments has been obtained.

Another attempt was made to throw a train off the track on the Iowa division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, near McGreggor, Iowa, a few evenings ago. As the train, an eastern bound express, approached a small station, a man "threw the switch" and then ran into the woods. Fortunately the engineer saw the operation, whistled "down breaks," and reversed his engine. Thus a serious accident was prevented; but the engine and baggage-car went off the track and a delay of eight hours was occasioned. This is the third attempt to throw off a train on the Iowa division within a month.

Accounts from almost every section of Maryland represent a general prevalence of drought. In the lower counties the corn and tobacco crops are suffering considerably. On the Eastern Shore, it is stated, only half a crop of corn can be raised. In the vicinity of Baltimore the gardens and pasturage are almost burned up. With the exception of occasional light showers in some few localities, no rain has fallen for weeks past. For three days past the weather has been very sultry.

Captain JOHN PEARCE, of Louisville, has brought suit against the United States Mail Company for the loss of his wife and child. Mrs. PEARCE and her son, aged about eight years, were passengers on the steamer *United States* from Cincinnati to Louisville, on the 4th of December last, and were both destroyed by the collision of the *States* with the *America* at Rahl's Landing. The body of Mrs. PEARCE was recovered, but that of her little boy was never found. The damages are laid at $40,000.

The third annual Congress of the National Labor Union assembled in Philadelphia yesterday. Little was done beyond the appointment of a Committee on Credentials and listening to an introductory address by the President.

The ex-blockade runner *Hornet* was captured below Philadelphia, on Sunday, by the cutter *Miami*, on suspicion of being a fillibuster. She cleared on Friday for Liverpool by the way of Havana, and excited suspicion by her manœuverings. Her crew were all armed with revolvers and other weapons. It is supposed that she was to receive a number of recruits for Cuba from a tug which was in her company when she was first seen by the *Miami*, but suddenly disappeared.

A part of the snow arch in Tuckerman's Ravine, on Mount Washington, fell, in weight not less than twenty tons, a few days ago, and one of the well-known KILBURN brothers, of Littleton, had a narrow escape from being crushed by it. At least twenty feet of snow yet remain in this tremendous gorge.

A terrible storm of rain, hail and wind passed over Baltimore County, Md., on Saturday afternoon. The wind carried with it fences, trees and bushes, stripped the orchards entirely, and leveled the corn to the ground. A coasting schooner at anchor in the Gunpowder River was thrown on her beam ends and sunk. The hailstones were quite large, and came with such velocity as to break every pane of window-glass exposed. During the squall the mercury in the thermometer fell 25°.

The total valuation of Boston for taxable purposes, according to the Assessors' returns for 1869, is $649,511,600, being an increase over last year of $55,987,900.

The steamer *Havana* burned to the water's edge at Parlor Grove, twelve miles below Cincinnati, yesterday, just after she had landed a picnic party. The loss is estimated at $12,000. Fortunately no one was injured.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has made another present. He has given to the Trustees of Washington College $60,000 to establish an additional Professorship, which was recently proposed by General LEE. Mr. PEABODY's health is said to be improving.

The printers' strike in Kansas City, Mo., has ended. The proprietors of the *Bulletin* have yielded to the demands of the compositors.

PRATT, the alleged Texas murderer, was discharged by Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, for want of sufficient evidence.

A fire occurred at New Brighton, S. I., early yesterday morning, by which two stables and twelve dwellings were consumed, destroying property to the value of $30,000.

The organization of a typographical union in Williamsport, Penn., has caused a strike in the *Bulletin* office, that office having failed to conform to its laws.

The trot between *Lady Thorn* and *Mountain Boy*, on the Saratoga Course, has been postponed till Tuesday on account of the storm of Sunday. The track is very heavy.

On Friday afternoon some thief stole a tin box from the safe of the Washington Insurance Company containing over $100,000 in bonds, drafts, money, &c. The box was found by the Police on the stoop of a house in Twenty-third-street, Saturday morning, containing the missing property with the exception of about $9,080 in greenbacks, gold, &c., that had been abstracted.

GEORGE C. RUTTER, President of the First National Bank of Memphis, has been arrested in this City, and is now held in custody awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee. The nature of the crime with which he is charged has not transpired.

W. G. FORD has purchased 3,600 acres of land on the South Side Railroad, near Islip, L. I., on which he proposes to erect a village after the example of A. T. STEWART in the recent Hempstead purchase.

Mr. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral PORTER and General SHERMAN, comprising the Naval Inspection party, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. They left last evening for Newport, and will go thence to Boston and Portland.

The Committee of the Common Council on the new Post Office site met again yesterday. No representative of the Government was present. Ex-Postmaster KELLY showed a diagram in which the northern line of the new site is made parallel to the City Hall, and urged its adoption. The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

ROBERT E. SPRAGUE, a broker of Ogdensburg, was arrested in this City yesterday, where he has recently arrived from Mexico, charged with eloping from Ogdensburg with another man's wife and taking with him $2,000 in money belonging to other people.

Our Chinese visitors leave New-York today for San Francisco. They will stop one day at Chicago.

The Beethoven German Choir of New-York celebrated their tenth anniversary last evening with appropriate festivities at Beethoven Hall in Sixth-street.

Trade in beef cattle yesterday was rather dull, at former rates. But some of the cattle sellers declared that prices were ¼c.@½c. lower than they were last week. There were only a small number of really fat, fancy bullocks in market, which were sold for 15c. ₱ ℔. Most of the supply consisted of good common steers, which were sold for 13c.@14c. ₱ ℔. net. Selected lots of smooth and prime cattle were sold for 14½c.@15c. ₱ ℔. Several yards of good Texan cattle were reported as sold at 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔., net weight. There was more than the usual supply of rough and common State cattle, which sold very slow, at 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔., computing 60 ℔s. net ₱ 100 ℔s. gross weight. Dealers in sheep at Communipaw averred that trade in sheep was so dull it was difficult to state what the condition of the market really is. One load of good sheep, weighing about 80 ℔s. each, was sold for 5¼c. ₱ ℔., live weight. Another lot weighing about 90 ℔s. each brought 6½c ₱ ℔. live weight. Lambs are easy at about 6c.@8c. ₱ ℔., live weight. Selected lambs will sell for more than 8c. The supply of sheep is heavy. But the most of them are so very thin and poor, that the sheep trade is dull. There is a fair demand for good sheep. Swine are steady at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔. dressed. Live hogs are nominal at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔.

The New South.

The recent exposition of textile fabrics at Cincinnati revealed an unexpected development of manufacturing industry throughout the West and South. Of its growth in the West, in forms as multifarious as the wants of the community, the country generally has not been uninformed. The occasion of surprise is the degree of excellence to which the production of textile fabrics has been carried, and the amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in a section which according to vulgar belief suffers from a chronic scarcity of money. The wonder would be increased if an opportunity were afforded for the display of Western manufacturing industry as a whole. Its diversity and extent would show that a vast and ever-growing market is becoming less and less dependent upon Eastern sources of supply.

The progress of the South in the same direction is more remarkable because effected under most disadvantageous circumstances. It is but just emerging from a condition which has been marked by many difficulties and almost unparalleled depression. The war left the people universally poor; their poverty in many districts reached the verge of destitution. Their labor system was disorganized, their land devastated, their available property destroyed. It is creditable to them that amidst strong political excitement, and in the presence of many causes of discouragement, they have addressed themselves with rare energy and perseverance to the reconstruction of their shattered fortunes. Applying themselves to hard work, they have won more than bread; they have realized an independence to which they were previously strangers, and are manifesting an enterprise which assures to them a prosperous future. They are, as they never were before the war—out of debt. They are alive to the importance of turning to account the varied resources which make their region, naturally, the richest in the world. And for the first time in their history they propose systematically to supplement the culture of cotton with its conversion into manufactured goods.

The immediate result was seen at Cincinnati. The association under whose auspices the exposition in that city was conducted, in its reported resolutions, spoke of "the unexpected and varied excellence of the goods sent from the South." A tabular statement published in the same connection shows that Georgia already has 21 cotton mills and North Carolina 17; Virginia and Tennessee have each 10; and Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas all have more or less. The total is considerable. And it is only the beginning of a movement the growth of which will be coextensive with the wealth acquired from the crops. Before the war, the planters' surplus was invested in slaves. Now, it finds its way into manufactures, which promises henceforward to be the popular form of investment. The Southern people propose to be their own manufacturers. A not unreasonable despondency has been succeeded by an equally reasonable confidence, and they are on the road to real independence.

The trading politicians by whom the South is afflicted are no longer able to repress its hopeful, buoyant spirit. It talks cheerfully, and through channels not favorable to rose-colored views. Even South Carolina, on which the few remaining fire-eaters of the Press lavish their sympathies, protests that the darkest days are over. "It is not true," the Charleston *News* declares, "that there is any prospect that the lower sections of the State will be abandoned to the negroes."

"Throughout the State the people are confident and cheerful. *We have more hard money than we had in* 1860, and, in every sense of the word, South Carolina has made as much progress since 1865 as has been made by any one of her sister States."

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, glancing over the South generally, is yet more emphatic:

> "Men everywhere throughout the South are looking hopefully into the future, and see in the teeming fields and prospective harvests salvation from the ominous clouds that have hung above them since the demon of war swept from them all save their lands."

The philosophy of the gratifying change is expounded with unwonted candor by the Mobile *Register*—a journal which was rash enough the other day to threaten a new war unless Democrats be allowed to control the elections. "The excitement of two trying elections," it now confesses, "has been passed through; the farmers have become settled, *and the freedmen are, as a very general thing, working pretty steadily*." Again, we are informed by the same authority that "the planter is now better paid for his crops and is more independent of his factor than ever before." These are important facts. Now for the philosophy:

> "The old system of advances—leaving in many cases the crop in debt to the factor, not the factor to the crop—is a thing of the past. The planter now not only feels, but uses, his independence, and the money received comes into his own hands for his own disposition. Moreover, the great expenditure, against his running account, is no longer made for lengthened trips to Northern watering places, and for acquisition of numberless articles of luxury. The money received for the cotton crop to-day stays at home; and the planter, taught wisdom by the bitter lessons of the last four years, can subsist himself and family on necessaries only. In most cases, too, these actual wants are supplied at home, and the vast plantation system that called for importation of every pound of bacon and every bushel of grain, has been superseded by a universal farm thrift that has made the man of few acres not only self-supporting and independent, but practically richer than he of many used to be."

This is encouraging testimony because it is the testimony of men bitterly hostile to the order of things in which the regeneration of the South had its birth.

There is a new South, then, and the mischief makers are not its masters. It is a South which has free labor for its cornerstone, and which rests its hopes, its influence and prosperity upon thrift, enterprise, and organized industry. And it is a South which is destined to play a conspicuous part in the future commercial arrangements of the Continent.

The Value of Dirt.

Whenever Ram Bux walks forth into his native city his nose is at once saluted with a variety of odors which are sweet as violets and roses to the Hindoo or Mussulman, however little disposed the benighted Christian may be to linger over them. Ram Bux has the opportunity of studying every day the primitive system of disposing of sewage. Perhaps, some fastidious person may think that we, too, may enjoy the same equivocal advantage without traveling so far as Calcutta or Benares. A very fine collection of town refuse in its raw state may be inspected any day in the lower parts of New-York, and weather such as we have lately been experiencing brings out the full flavor of the aromatic heap. But in theory we do get rid of our sewage. New-York is described by travelers, and occasionally by ourselves, as a City possessing a system of drainage. Few would suspect it on a hot day, but there are really sewers running under our streets, and they were expressly intended to carry off filth. Now Ram Bux never troubles himself about sewers. There is a trench running down the street, and in that he and his countrymen deposit anything which they happen to have no further use for. Stale fish, house refuse, all sorts of garbage, go into that trench, and seethe under the broiling sun, poisoning the air with foul exhalations, and engendering cholera and fever the whole year round. Ram Bux has been bred up to all this. His little children play naked around the open and stagnant sewer, and are not ashamed. When his wife feels rather warm inside the house, and is tired of burning cow-dung to drive away the mosquitoes, she sits calmly over the trench and all the hideous mass of corruption within it, and dreams that it is even the gales of Araby the blest which she scents. This is the true romance of the East. We should perhaps be tempted to call it barbarism, but somehow the forefathers of Ram Bux had a civilization, and studied arts and sciences, when ours were clad in skins—or a coat of paint.

We are wiser now than these Orientals, insomuch that we prefer not to live immediately over a festering mass of town sewage if we can help it. Some of our fellow-citizens, it is true, have no choice in the matter. There the black filth lies at their doors, and they cannot afford to clear it away. There are certain contractors and others who are paid to do this work, but the bargain signifies nothing. At the very best, our most "advanced" idea of sewage is to get rid of it, at great cost, and in any direction, where it will cease to be an annoyance to ourselves. This is an improvement upon Ram Bux's conception of urban felicity, but it is as far away from a perfect system as if a partially civilized race had devised it. The refuse discharged from every house in this City is a treasure which, properly applied, would add to the natural fruits of the earth, cheapening bread, filling the poor man's dish with vegetables, and causing barren land to smile with bounteous crops. Chemists have over and over again shown us exactly how this may be accomplished. There is no mystery about it. The filth which we are anxious to throw away has a price, and its value in a great city may be measured to a few dollars. The farmer is eager to obtain some substance which will supply the place of the natural manure we are casting out as useless. He pays largely for artificial manures, while thousands of tons of the best manure in the world are conducted into the sea. Never was thriftlessness carried out on a more extensive scale. In the first place, we pay heavily for the cleansing of our streets, whereas it ought to be an entirely self-remunerative process. Then a drainage system costs an immense sum of money, none of which comes back again. It ought all to be returned. Finally, there are thousands of acres of land close to this island which only need manure to make them fertile, while this very manure we willfully destroy, not in ignorance of its properties, but in obstinate adherence to an antiquated system. "It is the usual way of managing sewage,"—the very last consideration which ought to have weight with any section of the American people.

If we look across the water to France, we may see the practical method of turning a nuisance into a blessing. The English still go on wasting a means of wealth, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her scientific men. The French, as our correspondent "Malakoff" described yesterday, have been the first to make the dirt itself pay all the expenses of clearing it away. You cannot remove a vast body of filth to a distance without spending money, but you may manage to extract that money from the filth again. This is not the idea of a visionary. Every day they are getting clean money out of much dirt in Paris. The gutters and sewers, says our correspondent, were formerly a pest. We know of more than one city where they are so still. But now, in Paris, the corrupt mass comes back transmuted into the reddest of beets, the biggest of cabbages, and the most succulent of potatoes. No greater transformation was ever conjured up in the *Arabian Nights*. People instead of holding their noses as they go through the streets, turn into the flower market and see the effects of drainage as a fertilizer. Every rose is only a bad smell in a glorified state. Very naturally the French people are delighted with so ingenious a discovery.

But, better than all, the system pays magnificently. Listen to our correspondent. All this filth which we thrust aside is worth two cents to the cubic yard. Treat it with the sulphate of alumina, and you obtain a precipitate worth $5 the square yard. The water which remains is utterly devoid of smell or offensive properties. Here, then, we see, as Dr. JOHNSON used to say, the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice. It costs seventy millions of francs to cleanse Paris. That is one side of the account, and hitherto the Parisians have not liked it. But now the sewage has been Haussmannized, and it fetches exactly seventy millions francs for agricultural purposes. Thus the Parisians pay nothing. And the crops which the sewage, as manure, helps to raise, remain as clear profit. Is not this system of drainage as far superior to our own as ours is superior to that of Ram Bux and his compatriots?

Why should we not try this principle? Some day we shall have to do it, for no sane nation will go on forever neglecting a great and inexhaustible source of riches. As we grow in number we grow in wealth, for sewage in a populous city is ever bursting out of old limits. It would be a great deal if we only saved our beautiful sewers from becoming polluted with the refuse of a million or two of human beings. Some people would consider it a still greater boon if they could clear themselves once for all of charges for cleansing the City. But besides this, we should make money by selling sewage to farmers, we should have richer crops, and our land would be more kindly and generous to us. Surely all this constitutes an end worth the attention of a practical people. Even England will be "utilizing" her sewage some day. At present she is engaged in inflicting enormous taxes for the completion of a drainage system which it is now ascertained must be a costly failure. We have immense advantages over London. The configuration of this city ought to render perfect drainage easy. We must lead England in the matter, although the French have got ahead of us. It is a scandal to persevere in an exploded fallacy, and although municipal government is susceptible of some improvement in New York, and the City fathers are not, as Mr. BRIGHT would put it, "very wise," yet here is an opportunity of making money such as no prudent community ought to neglect. The plan will doubtless have to be recommended many times before it is adopted, but sooner or later it must force itself upon us, and the sooner the better for us all.

People who have suffered indescribable agonies in crossing the channel between England and France, naturally think with horror of that doleful journey. If a man is making a long voyage he may, by a sublime effort of philosophy, reconcile himself to sea-sickness. He knows very well that he cannot cross a big ocean without his stomach mutinying against him. But it is humiliating to be hopelessly prostrated in a short journey of five-and-twenty miles. There is nothing to compensate for it—a victim cannot go and hide himself in a state-room, or console himself with the thought that he is really bound on a long voyage from home. It is sea-sickness in its most degrading form, and in all its grim and horrible misery. "Try a bridge, or a tunnel," engineers have said. But alas! even engineers deceive. A tunnel might be constructed, but not in a shorter period than fifteen years. Meanwhile, is all the traveling world to be sick for half a generation? Captain BOXER, who commands one of those instruments of torture, a channel steamer, has computed that there are only ninety days in all the year when people with average sailing powers are not sea-sick. Even then the weak succumb. What scenes of despair has this terrible Captain BOXER looked down upon from his paddle-box! What mute looks of sorrow have been cast upward to him from the groaning deck. Will he ever publish his adventures, or turn misanthrope and keep a turnpike in England? Whatever may become of BOXER, the fate of travelers is certain. They will be sick—very sick, indeed, if they are Frenchmen. What can be done? The idea of Captain TYLER, a competent officer, is to improve the harbors of Dover and Calais, so as to allow of larger steamers plying between these ports. At present the inconvenient ports prevent the use of all but the smallest class of vessels. They toss up and down in the sea, not so much like corks as like logs of wood. One engineer would put ferry-boats on the line, 450 feet in length and 80 feet across the paddle-boxes. Their engines should be of 1,500 horse power, and the journey could be performed in one hour. This is the most that can be hoped for. A viaduct would frighten people from crossing the channel at all. The voyage would not be very pleasant in a tunnel. A steamer which rolled or pitched but little would suit the tastes of a public prone to sickness when repeatedly turned out of the perpendicular. This is the best mitigation we may as yet expect of a kind of suffering which rarely elicits sympathy, but which has seriously clouded many a happy journey. Think of English brides going across the channel without being sea-sick! Why, the very expectation will encourage marriage in the "best circles" of society, and lend additional loveliness to the "treacle-moon."

The "Mission" of Colonel Macias.

The European voyage of Colonel J. M. MACIAS, seems to be one of the incidents connected with the Cuban revolution which require explanation. It has been announced in certain quarters that that gentleman has accepted a position from Señor MORALES LEMUS to proceed to France and negotiate with General PRIM for the purchase of Cuban independence; and that his "mission" will probably be a satisfactory one, because the leaders in the late peninsular revolution, before the movement of September last, entered into an agreement with the Cuban patriots, whereby the latter were promised the support of the future revolutionary Spanish Government in the Cuban movement for independence, in consideration of a bonus of a million and a half dollars, which sundry Cubans generously advanced to PRIM, SERRANO and TOPETE, toward the expenses of the projected *coup d'état*. The "mission" now imputed to Colonel MACIAS consists, therefore, in this view, in furnishing a reminder to the Spanish Provisional Government of its alleged promises and obligations, and a suggestion that the time has now come to discharge them.

All this theory, however, is rebutted by the historic fact that DULCE and CABALLERO DE RODAS, both of whom belong distinctively to the Spanish Revolutionary Party, have, with the express countenance of SERRANO and PRIM, for months been doing their utmost to suppress the Cuban insurrection. Besides, Colonel MACIAS himself has not only held himself aloof from Señor MORALES LEMUS and his associates, but regards all action tending to the payment of money for Cuban independence as highly unpatriotic; as being, in fact, a treason to that cause of which he has been, for seventeen years, the chief representative, and which he believes to be already gained by the sword of CESPEDES. CESPEDES himself, by the way, never figured in the numerous projected insurrections of the past few years, with which the name of MACIAS has been connected; and most of the members of the Junta are also strangers to the combinations and designs for Cuban independence undertaken before the year 1868.

Four years ago the condition of Cuba, as one of the chief, though most reluctant sources of income to the Spanish Exchequer, became the subject of serious anxiety to the mother country. It was agreed on all hands that something practical ought to be done to appease the complaints of Cuba, even if only to beguile her into becoming an instrument, for the future, in her own subordination to Spanish power. It was decided to submit the condition of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico to a *Junta Examinadora*, or Commission of Inquiry, which should suggest modifications in the fiscal administration of the Spanish Antilles.

This Junta was to consist of forty Spaniards, who had resided in those islands, or held administrative posts therein, together with eighteen natives of Cuba and five natives of Porto Rico. The Spaniards were appointed by the Crown, and being a majority, were relied upon to determine in their own way the action of the Commission of Inquiry. Still, an effort was made to so influence the elections held in the islands for the other twenty-three members as to secure the choice of persons in the Spanish interest. This effort failed of success. Of the twenty-three islanders elected to the Junta, all but three or four were of the party which, without being committed to any plans of open revolution, yet earnestly labored for an amelioration of the condition of the Antilles. The most notable member was the Count of POZOS DULCES, a veteran Liberal agitator; and by his side figured our well-known Señor MORALES LEMUS, now of revolutionary celebrity.

Perceiving the indocile character of the Cuban members of the Junta, the Spanish Government began its own line of policy by taking from that body all right of presenting remonstrances, and even of initiating by its recommendation any new measure. It was directed to act only as a deliberative body upon questions propounded by the Government, and even those questions were so worded as to effectually prevent the possibility of eliciting a thorough expression of opinion.

The first problem submitted to the Junta was conceived in this ingenious way: "*In view of the admitted necessity of maintaining slavery in the Antilles*, what measures should be taken to increase their security?" A majority of the islanders,—to their honor be it said,—protested against this begging of a vital question, declared that they could not admit the premise of the inquiry, and consequently refused to reply to it.

After such a beginning, it is not surprising that the labors of the Commission came to no result, nor that it should have been speedily dissolved. Neither is it surprising that the Government of ISABELLA, straitened by the exigencies of its contests with the South American and Dominican Republics, should have thought it a fit time to impose an income tax of fourteen per cent. upon Cuba; an impost, by the way, which has been the real cause of the recent outbreak.

At this time the Progresista Party of Spain was waging active parliamentary war upon the Government of ISABELLA. Seeing an opportunity of making political capital out of the wrongs of Cuba, its leaders declared in favor of liberal reforms for the Antilles. A great political banquet in the reform interest was about to be given in Madrid, and the representative men of the Cubans were earnestly and repeatedly invited to participate by men like ASQUERINO and CASTELAR.

Smarting under a sense of the injuries received from the Spanish Crown, the Cuban Commissioners might legitimately have united with the Spanish Liberals, and thereby earned a right to future sympathy and support from them. Will it be believed that the opportunity was *deliberately rejected*? A part of those persons who are now circulating rumors of having established a good understanding with PRIM and SERRANO by means of the pecuniary aid which they claim to have given them, then cast aside the only opportunity they have ever had of identifying their cause with the successful Spanish Revolution.

That individual Cubans contributed money to the overthrow of the monarchy has been often claimed and probably could be established by evidence; but that the Cuban cause of independence was formally allied to that of the revolutionary party in Spain, before the success of the latter, is not true. It is clear, therefore, that there was no "original understanding," of which the Cuban Junta can now "remind" the Provisional Government, and on the basis of which they can send an envoy to claim the fulfillment of an original agreement. Even had there been such, Colonel MACIAS would not have been the man selected for that purpose, as being aware of such an understanding. Any negotiations hereafter to be made cannot rest on these premises.

Liabilities of Military Officers.

Our readers will find in our legal columns this morning a decision by Judge NELSON, in the United States Circuit Court in this district, which contains an interesting discussion of the liabilities of military officers in their dealings with the rights and property of the citizen. The case was this: The schooner *Onrust* had been chartered in December, 1865, to carry out a load of stores to Fort Jefferson at the Tortugas, and her owners also chartered her again to bring home a cargo of cedar from Bayport, in Florida, stating in the charter that the vessel was then loading for the Tortugas, and that she was "to proceed thence direct," to load under the homeward charter. The vessel arrived at Fort Jefferson and discharged her outward cargo, but she was not able to go to Bayport as soon as she had done this, because she was seized by the officer in command of the fort, and compelled to make two voyages, having a file of soldiers on board, to Key West, to bring coal thence to the fort. The reason given for the seizure was that the fort was dependent for its supply of water upon a condenser which was worked by a steam engine, and that the vessel which they had been relying on to bring coal had proved insufficient, so that on two occasions the fort had been out of coal. As soon as the vessel was released from this seizure she proceeded to Bayport, where the charterer loaded her under protest, and she performed the homeward voyage. The charterer then, alleging that the vessel had failed to perform her contract "to proceed direct," brought suit against her to recover damages, and the question was whether the seizure by the military officer was a defence to the claim.

The charterer relied mainly upon the law laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit brought by PETER HARMONY against Colonel MITCHELL, who took HARMONY's goods and wagons to assist in setting on foot Colonel DONIPHAN's expedition against Santa Fe in 1847, in which case the Court had ruled that MITCHELL was liable as a trespasser; and he argued that the officer at Fort Jefferson was also a trespasser in taking the *Onrust*, and she could not set up a mere trespass against her positive contract to go direct.

Judge NELSON, as will be seen, does not sustain this view of the position of the authorities at Fort Jefferson, but holds that under the circumstances they were justified in impressing the vessel; and that inasmuch as she was in no fault in the matter, she was not liable to pay damages to the charterer.

This is one of a class of cases less rare now than in former days, because in the exigencies of the war of the rebellion military officers were often driven to assume liabilities from which in times of peace they shrink. The principles involved are important, and the facts almost always interesting; and this case of the *Onrust* is no exception in that regard.

Important Prediction.

M. THIERS, in one of his conferences with his constituents, at the late election, made the following important prophecy. It is reported to us by one of our regular Paris correspondents who was present and heard it:

"Europe," he said, "is marching toward the republic; but you young men must not deceive yourselves. By the faults of Governments which sometimes yield when they ought to be firm, and sometimes resist when they ought only to curb and direct, this century will see only the period of transition, a transition which will be bloody, terrible, and which I thank God I am not to see. The blending of social and political, of interior and exterior problems, is such at this period that nations are fatally forced *to decide all questions by suppressing all*. But violent suppression and solution are two things, and, shift them as you please, questions will still exist as threatening as ever. It is only when the New World, which is already tearing the flanks of the Old, shall have acquired enough of virility and of wisdom to vanquish and to decide, that an *economical Republic* will bring back order and peace to our society. The youngest of you will see the prologue to the civilization of the future."

This is very significant language in the mouth of M. THIERS, who has no partiality for Republicanism, and less if possible for the American Republic. It would seem that the old statesman begins to despair of Orleanism, and of any dynastic consolidation of power in France.

The Gettysburg Meeting.

A correspondent, referring to the Gettysburg Reunion of next week, designed to "fix for history" the various positions held by the contending forces during the great three days' battle, vigorously protests, in advance, against accepting as authority the conclusions which may be reached by these proceedings. He bases his objection on the great numbers of the *absent* officers—heroes and leaders on that field—whose testimony could it be reached, would outweigh the claims and evidence of the few who will be present. And the impossibility of assembling these soldiers whom he enumerates—some fallen on that field, others on later battle-fields, others still absent in various duties—should, he urges, utterly strip the reunion of that authoritative character now sought to be fastened upon it.

Where, he asks, shall we find the cavalry hero, JOHN BUFORD, who lead the vanguard of the army and fought out the first day's battle? And where the gallant REYNOLDS, who marched to BUFORD's support and stood shoulder to shoulder with him? Where is SEDGWICK, who made his forced march of thirty miles between sun and sun to reach the scene of conflict? And SICKLES, whose advanced "position" in the second day's fight is an endless source of controversy? Where, again, is FARNSWORTH, "made a General by telegraph," whose commission, nevertheless, only reached him in his grave? Where is HANCOCK, who "moved without orders" into the breach, when the enemy's onset threatened to pierce our lines? Where the fiery ZOOK, who "also without orders," marched his brigade to defend a threatened position, laying down his own life in the task? Where is KILPATRICK, whose cavalry covered our flank? Where is BIRNEY, who led the Third Corps when SICKLES was carried wounded from the field? Where is HOOKER, who made the preliminary moves of the campaign which culminated at Gettysburg? Where is SETH WILLIAMS, "counsellor to every commander of the Army of the Potomac?"

These inquiries, and others like these, our correspondent puts with spirit and correctness, reviving details of the great part which the soldiers he cites played in the actual conduct and determination of the field. His argument is, that, had the great battle been fought wholly on a preconceived plan, and in direct and detailed pursuance of specific orders, it might be possible to carry out the plan of identification now proposed; but, since so much was done, of necessity, by officers now dead or absent, without written orders, and according to the exigencies of the wavering fight, it is quite another matter.

The best that can be hoped is that the *representatives*—comrades or subordinates—of these absent officers, may be at hand. But, even then, the difference is great between the impressions of others and the living presence of the great actors themselves. Besides, a meeting like this is very apt to be seized upon as an opportunity for making reputations which were not made on the day of battle, or for trying to save reputations which were then lost. Even at best it is quite as likely to prove an occasion for *distorting* history as one for making it clear and straight. What the result will be in the present case we may leave the event to tell; but if it attempts to turn the actual battle into a theoretical one, to cunningly weave what *might* have been done or *ought* to have been done into what *was* done, it is a pity the scheme was ever concocted.

Another Case of Brain Disease—M. Forcade.

The diseases of the brain to which literary men in our time seem to be peculiarly subject, lends a peculiar interest to a case which has of late furnished a topic of conversation to all the principal social circles of Paris. All our readers know, by reputation, M. EUGENE FORCADE, for many years the gifted and spiritual editor of the Politicle Chronicle in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Nothing written on political matters in Paris during our war received more universal homage from the public than the semi-monthly papers in that Review which bore his signature. Some months since the family of M. FORCADE had some reason to doubt the perfect soundness of his mind.

After due investigation, M. FORCADE, Sr., decided to apply to the Courts for an interdict, by means of which the interests of his son might be placed in his charge. The incidents that occasioned this appeal, with their happy conclusion, have now, for the first time, been set forth with clearness by the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, in which a record is made of the final proceedings before the Magistrate of the First Chamber. The remarks of M. JULES LE BERQUIER, the advocate of M. FORCADE, Sr., were as follows:

> A few months since I appeared before this tribunal on behalf of M. EUGENE FORCADE, and I then declared that the interdict I claimed was no longer needed, M. FORCADE being in possession of all his faculties.
>
> It is true that at the outset of the malady, and while watching over him with every attention, the family solicited an interdict; but steps in that direction were arrested by the statement of physicians to the effect that no bodily injury existed, and that soon all traces of aberration would disappear. While traveling in Italy, on the occasion of MANIN's funeral, M. EUGENE FORCADE was prostrated by the heat. The shock was a most sudden one. You are aware of the greatness of the consternation it caused in the political and literary worlds. The suddenness of the blow was precisely that which reassured the scientific men. And they, Heaven be praised! were not in error, for their predictions have been promptly and completely realized. At the time I refer to, I placed before you testimony which you doubtless have not forgotten. M. EUGENE FORCADE had been removed to a branch establishment of the asylum of Quatre Mares, near Rouen, in the month of May, 1868; he quitted it in the month of December ensuing, at the request of his family, the doctors at once admitting that his health had been restored. The newspaper Press gladly greeted the good news. A daily journal, *Le Gaulois*, having doubted its accuracy, M. EUGENE FORCADE himself affirmed it. His letter ran thus:
>
> MY DEAR TARBE: I have no luck with *Le Gaulois*. It is the paper I like most, and the sole Parisian journal I purchase and read every day. You publish the only youthful journal now in existence. You have youth and joyousness, two possessions I have ever cared for myself and loved in others.
>
> And lo! it is you, my dear *Gaulois*, that are about to alarm my friends in France and throughout Europe, by giving them to believe that I am ill, and that, according to M. OCTAVE [illegible], who bewails my fate with a [illegible]

pathy, the intention of which touches me, if its erroneous expression does damage, I have lost "my fair intellect."

I hope that you, my dear Tarbe, with MM. Octave de Parisis, Henri de Pene, Francisque Sarcey and Jules Noriac will do me the favor and the honor to join me in a *déjeuneur* at my little villa at Billancourt. There, to atone for his error, M. Octave de Parisis shall drink to my health in a glass of my Chateau d'Yguerre and my Roedererchampagne, and thus retract in the happiest of ways.

I write to you, my dear Tarbe, with an accompanying invoice of official documents. Here we have my dear physician, Dr. Dumesnil, who will give you a certificate as to my mental condition, and, if that does not suffice, see Dr. Morel, who loves me well, and who, being at present in Paris, will add his testimony to that of Dr. Dumesnil.

Adieu, my dear Tarbe, I cordially press your hands. EUGENE FORCADE.

P. S.—I beg that you will insert this letter in *Le Gaulois*, and thus correct the error your associate committed in regard to the writer. E. F.

The physician in charge can but supplement the foregoing with these words: Everything goes well. E. D.

M. le Berquier, having read this letter, continued:

"I will rehearse to you the certificate of M. Dumesnil, director and chief house physician of the Asylum of Quartre Mares; or that of Dr. Morel, head physician; or of M. de Vitray, who visited M. Forcade almost daily at Billancourt. These certificates had an indisputable authority, and M. Forcade's family acknowledged their weight. You recall the relatives' attitude at an earlier stage of the proceedings. Represented by my honored associate, M. Peronne, they immediately admitted the reality of the cure. But one fear was expressed.

The family thought that almost a year had gone by since the misfortune in question befell M. Forcade. Might not the recurrence of the heated period exercise an evil influence over his health? Might it not damage the recovered strength? M. Forcade's present condition is certainly satisfactory; we recognize it with delight. Yet why not suffer a period concerning the events of which fears are entertained to pass by and postpone a final decision for a few months?

It was this desire of the family you took into consideration, gentlemen, and by a decree dated March 5, you deferred a further discussion until June 1. We are about to reach the end of July; the test has been thorough and conclusive for the family, now fully convinced. The bettered state of M. Forcade's health has, if possible, become more stable, and the period about which apprehensions were felt, far from being unfortunate to M. Eugene Forcade, has been beneficial to him.

M. le Berquier then recited the certificates of the medical men, and afterward the Court rendered judgment in the desired sense. As a *dénouement* to the story, it is well to note that—for the advocates of matrimony at least—the latest intelligence in regard to M. Forcade is quite reassuring. "M. Eugene Forcade, the political writer, whose illness for so long a time caused anxiety to his friends," say the English papers, "was married two days back to Mlle. Harville, formerly an actress of the Porte St. Martin Theatre." We regret to learn that M. Forcade will not resume his connection with the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

Addresses by Professor Alden, Professor North, Dr. Clark, Professor Esch, Professor Martin, Professor Davies, Professor Upson, P. M. Wetmore, Principal Steele, and Professor Goldwin Smith.

Reported for the New-York Times.

Our readers are perhaps aware that the institutions of learning in our State nominally, at least, constitute the University of the State; and that they are under the control of a body which, in behalf of the State, supervises their administration—the Board of Regents. This body has recently added to the established methods of its action, an important agency, known as the University Convocation.

The Regents have invited to a convention in Albany, the leading teachers and professors of our academies and colleges, with the hope that by the reading of carefully prepared papers, and by the discussions to which these give rise, they may do something for the improvement of education in our State.

The sixth annual gathering of this assembly took place in the State Capitol recently, and occupied nearly three days—Aug. 6, 7 and 8—with suggestions and discussions upon important subjects pertaining to education.

The first paper was presented by Dr. Alden, Principal of the State Normal School at Albany, who strongly advocated the interests of our academies. The paper indicated a high appreciation of the importance of academical instruction; and asserted the desirableness of such endowments for these institutions as should remove from the teacher all inducements to abandon his position for any other. The discussion which followed showed a warm sympathy with Dr. Alden's views, though his suggestions were at some points deemed unnecessary. A more apt criticism, perhaps, would have been that, since academies must exist in every part of the State, the general endowment of them on this enlarged scale does not seem practicable.

A paper by Professor Ed. North, of Hamilton College, on the proper age for admission to college, secured very close attention. It was written in a finished and scholarly style, and advocated the elevation of the minimum age for admission. It drew forth much discussion, which was in harmony generally with the Professor's suggestion that the age of admission should not be less than sixteen, or possibly fifteen, instead of fourteen as heretofore.

The evening of the first day (Tuesday) had been appropriated to a paper on "The Study of the English Language," by an eminent teacher of Brooklyn; but in consequence of his absence the subject was taken up in an informal way by the members of the Convocation. The chief address was by Dr. Clark, Principal of the Canandaigua Academy, who deeply impressed the audience by his earnest and intelligent remarks upon the function of woman as the chief teacher of language, and the necessity of higher study of English to fit her for her office.

On the morning of Wednesday the exercises commenced with a paper by Professor Esch on the value of the German language and literature. The author, himself a German, expounded with great ability and enthusiasm the flexibility, the force and the systematic formation of the German words, all of which, he said, a German understands without the aid of a dictionary. He declared it to be the only tongue which rivals in its power of compounding words the richness of the Greek vocabulary; declared that its flexibility enabled the German poets, in their translations of Homer and Hesiod, to reproduce those ancient masters in hexameters—a task which he pronounced too great for the genius of Longfellow. He recounted the great names of his national literature; referred to the twelve hundred young Americans seeking education in Germany, and pleaded for the study of this noblest of languages in opposition to the dictates of "narrow-minded professors of mathematics" and the writers of New-England who make manuals of "all the *ologies*, of chemistry and of astronomy," and fortified his appeal by a reference to the hundred thousand Germans who come to us annually, whose speech it is becoming a matter of commercial importance to understand.

Professor Esch's address was overflowing with national appreciation, which, though not always within the bounds of good taste, was very cordially received; and as he was not a regular member of the body, and had delivered his address by request, the Convention united in a unanimous vote of thanks.

At first, it seemed that the essay would be suffered to pass without reply; for no one rose to speak, and the presiding officer announced that if no one had any remarks upon the paper of Professor Esch, the next topic of the schedule would be taken up. An earnest hope, however, was expressed that the subject might not be suffered to pass without discussion; and this expression called up Professor Martin, of the New-York University, who proceeded to discuss at some length the comparative merits of the English and the German, in the particulars to which Professor Esch had referred. He showed that if the English has not the symmetry of the German, and does not employ native Anglo-Saxon roots in its scientific and philosophical literature, its terms are, for that very reason, more scientifically exact. The English has both its language of common life, rich with all the associations that can lend it force, and another language for the purposes of scientific description; and each is stronger, in its peculiar sphere, than if one class of words only were employed in two so diverse applications. Not only is the English double, it is manifold. It has not only a vocabulary derived from the Latin and Greek, for the expression of abstract thought, but a language of refinement and elegance derived from the French, for purposes of taste. The English has its abstract term for a *seat* derived from the Latin, but it has also its Saxon terms *bench* and *stool* for a rude and simple seat, and its French terms *chair* and *throne* for a seat of elegance or of dignity. It has its almost Latin word for a *vehicle*—its Saxon *cart*, and *wagon*, for the coarse and familiar vehicle, and its more elegant French terms *carriage*, *coach*, &c., for a vehicle of pleasure and grace. The German speaks with little distinction of the King as riding in his *waggen*, and seating himself on his *stuhl*. This varied appropriation, of the words of varied origins which make up the irregular structure of the English, while it allows less of order and system, imparts more, the speaker contended, of vividness and force in all the departments of speech. We have a language of common life, which is rich with association and powerful in expression; another of scientific use, devoid of all associations, and free from all the confusion which arises when we call that a salt which has no saltness, or that an acid which, like silicia, has no acidity; and a third vocabulary of refinement and taste. The defect of the German, in this particular, was illustrated by a reference to the romantic ballad of Schiller, in which the Lady Kunigund drops her glove over the balcony into the arena, between the lion and the tiger and commands her faithful knight to bring it back to her. She drops her glove—in German her *handschuh*. The speaker did not know how such a term might affect a German; but to an English or an American reader the word destroys all possibility of sentiment. A fine lady wearing a hand-shoe! For these reasons Professor Martin coincided with the remark of Grimm, the eminent philologist of Germany, that the German must shake off many a weakness before it could enter the lists with the English.

As for the number of Germans among us, very many of them come from those districts of the fatherland in which the classical German is hardly understood by the common people, who have their own dialects of the low German. These dialects, moreover, have injured the classical speech of Germany—as the poets of that country themselves testify—in imparting to the higher speech many words which are merely local, and are not understood by the mass of the cultivated people. The English word cream, for example, is represented in German by no less than four separate words, each of which being local, forbids to the writer, who employs it, the hope of being understood except in some limited district of his country.

Professor Martin concluded with a very cordial tribute to the merit of the philosophical and critical literature of Germany, which he said had taught us much, for which we could not be too thankful. His appreciation and illustration of the variety and power of our English tongue, evidently carried with it the heartiest sympathy of the Convocation.

Regent Gulian C. Verplanck confirmed the remark of Professor Martin, that the mass of our German immigrants are not acquainted with the classical speech of Germany, by an anecdote of the eminent Dr. Lieber. Dr. Lieber had occasion to visit the eastern part of the City of New-York, which is largely occupied by Germans, and when there, asked in his native tongue, some direction, at a German store which he entered. To his surprise, the man, himself also a German, was wholly unable to understand him, and he was obliged to apply elsewhere for the information. This application, too, was unsuccessful; the same result attended a third inquiry; and not till he came to the fourth or fifth man, did he find one who could understand the standard German of Berlin and the books.

Regent Verplanck added some interesting remarks upon the obligations of the English to the language of his ancestors—the Dutch. This was a highly cultivated tongue, with a learned, varied and rich literature. The English had owed much to it in earlier years, an obligation which was illustrated by all our terms of navigation. Every part and function of a ship, and of its tackle, is named in English from the Dutch, in which all our marine terms still have their counterparts.

A very judicious and able report was next made by Professor Davies upon the French metric system. The Professor thought that the difficulty of translating all the terms of familiar measurement into the new terms of the French system must be very great. Formerly he had been in favor of a legislative adoption of that system, but reflection had convinced him that the difficulties were formidable. The French *metre* is a unit, wholly artificial, though based upon a natural ground; and when this artificial unit comes to be squared for a measure of surface and cubed for a measure of volume, it will be a labor of years to get these new measures into the minds of the people. Every acre of land must be translated into the *are*, which is the square upon ten *metres*; and this disturbance of measurements, which have become familiar in every department of life through the usage of many generations, will create difficulty and confusion, before which it will be necessary to pause, especially as another international convention is soon to be held, whose action will afford valuable information for our ultimate decision.

The adoption of a common unit of coinage is by no means so difficult. A slight alteration of our dollar will bring it exactly to the standard of the French five-franc piece; and a similar change of the English sovereign would harmonize that with the others; so that a harmonious adjustment of the coins of the great commercial nations seems wholly practicable and very desirable.

These suggestions commanded the attention and received fully the approval of the Convocation.

A paper was next read by Professor Upson, of Hamilton College, upon "The Military Roll of Honor," showing how largely our colleges and academies had contributed to the army and navy of our country, the men whose toils and whose blood had overcome the recent rebellion, and reëstablished our country's unity and glory. The roll, he observed, was far from complete, but it was already quite large, and showed a most honorable fidelity to the country in its time of great need, on the part of these institutions.

At the close of this report, some admirable remarks were made by Regent Prosper M. Wetmore. He was proud of the record, and proud of the institutions. He referred to several of them by name, and declared that they would be hereafter places of pilgrimage, and that children and grand-children would come to these colleges and academies in future years to learn the part their fathers had taken in this work of patriotism and glory. The report was recommitted for another year.

A paper was presented by Principal Steele, of the Elmira High School, on School Discipline, which attracted much attention. He maintained that order is not to be sought for the sake of order; and that the undue fixing of attention upon a system of arbitrary rules, which must never be violated, involved more mental effort than was sometimes bestowed upon study itself. The teacher should appeal to the conscience and intelligence of the pupil, who should be taught to regard himself and his teacher, not as rivals or enemies, but as coworkers for his improvement; and maintained that it is quite practicable so to engage boys in study, by this method, that all will harmoniously concur in maintaining the rule with their fullest influence. In his own school pupils are left, a hundred together, in a room without a teacher; and if, when a military band passes by, any boy leaves his seat to go to the window, he is greeted by a general hiss of disapprobation.

This paper was full of very just statements of the principles of true education, simply and clearly announced; and the speaker's reference to his experience in the practical application of them, showed a remarkable success in the best kind of school government. Elmira is more than fortunate in having her high school in hands so intelligent, and so capable of appreciating, and of stimulating whatever is best in the minds and hearts of her youth.

At the opening of the afternoon session of Wednesday, the Board of Regents indulged itself in the unwonted pleasure of conferring degrees. That of Doctor of Philosophy, Ph. D., was conferred upon Principals Clark, of Canandaigua Academy, and McVickar, of Potsdam Normal School; and that of Doctor of Literature, L. H. D., upon Professors Edward North, of Hamilton College, and Martin, of the New-York University.

A paper of much interest was presented on Wednesday P. M. by Mr. Holmes, the Librarian of the State Library. He referred to a paper of the previous year, by Professor D. S. Martin, of Rutger's Female College, upon the preservation of the historical monuments and memorials of our State, which he desired earnestly to support. Those memorials, though still existing in considerable numbers, are constantly perishing by fires and accidents. He described the several classes of memorials which it is desirable to preserve—those of the earliest civilization of the era pre-historic races; those of the aborigines, and those of the several wars of of our history. He stated that a gentleman has already deposited $50,000 for a fire-proof building, and the City of Albany has furnished a very fine site for it. It is desirable that the State should supplement these gifts, and see to the establishment of a full historical museum.

The evening of Wednesday was principally devoted to a social gathering of the Convocation at the house of the Chancellor of the Regents, J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, whose generous hospitality through successive years was warmly acknowledged by a unanimous vote of thanks from the Convention.

Perhaps the most interesting of the addresses was one by Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell University. He was invited to address the Convocation, and himself suggested the subject of his speech: "The influence of permanent foundations upon educational and benevolent institutions."

The Professor remarked that he had been a member of several Commissions, in England to investigate the effect of these permanent endowments, of which England is full; and that his attention had therefore been very strongly called to the very great tendency which they all show to perversion and abuse. Founders are unable to foresee the changes which are inevitable, and which must often render their benevolent intentions wholly useless and often pernicious. In Europe, in the middle ages, no work was deemed a more useful or pious one than the founding of a monastery; but, in the course of time, Europe became covered with monastic institutions so injurious to public interests, that every country has had to suppress them, often with a violence by no means to be approved.

The collegiate institutions of England have shown the same tendency. When he entered Magdalen College, that institution, endowed with a yearly revenue of $30,000 in gold, was educating only twelve persons. Merton College, and three or four others, were in much the same state. Vast revenues were misappropriated or absorbed by the hands through which they passed.

Charitable endowments fared no better. There are in many parts of London and other English cities foundations for doles of provisions or money to the poor, the influence of which is very questionable. No place is so rich in such foundations as Coventry; and Coventry is preëminent for poverty and immorality. In one portion of London, in which many such doles are given, the effect has been to concentrate the poor in that district. This causes a rise of rents in the tenements which they occupy; and thus the evils of such dependence exist without any corresponding benefit.

Even where, as in the great foundation of Christ's Hospital, many hundreds of children are educated on an endowment of this kind, a most injurious effect is found to occur in the destruction of all parental effort and responsibility for the bringing up of the children. "He will get all that he needs," the parents say, "at Christ's Hospital;" and they give themselves no concern for the education of their offspring.

The best suggestion to avoid the abuses of such endowments, Professor Smith believed, would be to require every founder to express clearly the general object, or purpose, of his endowment; and then to leave the Courts, or the Legislature, free to regard that primarily, and dispense where occasion requires with the specific provisions which are so apt to grow into abuses.

Professor Smith's address was listened to with great attention, and the force of his striking facts was evidently felt by the audience. The applicability of them to our own circumstances, however, is somewhat questionable. College endowments, with us, are never given like the funds of the English colleges, directly to the master and fellows who are to share the proceeds of them, but into the hands of disinterested trustees, who watch over the distribution of the income.

The appointment of an Executive Committee for the next year's meeting, an address of felicitation by President Read, of the University of Missouri, and a few judicious remarks summing up the work of the three days' sessions by the venerable Vice-Chancellor of the Board of Regents, Gulian C. Verplanck, appropriately closed the exercises of the Convocation. The members separated with a quickened and enlightened appreciation of their great work, and with a promise of a still more interesting session a year hence. The Convocation is already a power, and will, doubtless, become still more fruitful in coming years.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Relations to Parties, South and North—The Mississippi and Texas Elections—Germs of Repudiation—"Interference" in State Elections.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

The semi-official statement of the President's position in regard to the political situation in Mississippi is not new to those who have conversed with him on the subject, nor was it necessary to assure the country that his sympathies and influence are decidedly with that party in each of the Southern States which embodies the largest number of loyal men, the greatest share of loyal sentiment, and guarantees most thoroughly the security of the future. It only disappoints those who, in the absence of official expression, have assumed that he would accept as loyal and as Republican whatever was called by that name, without reference to what might be disguised by it. Of this class are the handful of so-called "Conservatives," who, for the last thirty days, have been here manœuvreing to get the President committed to an indorsement of what is really nothing but the "white man's party" movement in Mississippi and Texas.

On the 12th of July last, just before the President left for Long Branch, and just after he had informed Messrs. Wofford & Co. that he could promise them no encouragement in advance, you printed a letter from your correspondent, which without assuming to speak on official authority, gave the position of the President on this subject as accurately and as fully as does the dispatch of Thursday last. As my source of information was equally official, and as official sanction has been given to its publicity, there is now no impropriety in adding some further facts bearing upon the President's attitude toward parties both in and out of the reconstructed States.

Recognizing fully that he is the President of the whole country, he also recognizes quite as fully his duty to the party and to the sentiment that placed him in his present position and, under his lead, subdued the rebellion. Discarding all animosity or idea of revenge for the past, yet he cannot politically discard those who may only differ with him in the degree of punishment which they desire to see inflicted for the crime of rebellion. Any one who assumes that he does not think the hundred thousand Republicans who voted for Wells in Virginia as faithful supporters of his administration as the hundred and twenty thousand who voted for Walker, makes a serious error, and as evidence of this I may say that just prior to the Virginia election, when Hon. J. F. Lewis, the Lieutenant-Governor elect, visited this city for the purpose of seeking words of encouragement for the Walker movement from the President, General Grant talked freely upon the situation, and frankly told Mr. Lewis that if he had a vote in Virginia he should cast it for the Wells ticket and the expurgated Constitution. The President sincerely regretted that there should be any division among the earnest Republicans of Virginia, or any other State, and he hoped to see that wisdom manifested which would achieve for the Republican Party the credit of carrying through within its own lines measures for the abrogation of all disfranchisements and obnoxious test oaths, instead of being compelled by their opponents to yield these concessions.

With regard to Mississippi and Texas, the President fails to see any good cause for a division in the Republican Party, and cannot recognize the half-dozen so-called "Conservatives" as the only true supporters of his Administration, in the face of the fact that the National Republican Party in Mississippi have formally pronounced against a continuation of disfranchisements and test oaths, while in Texas they have framed a Constitution wholly free from these unpopular provisions. General Ames, when here, fully posted the President as to the character of the movement of the Conservatives, and he fully believes, with the Times, that so far as its Republicanism is concerned, it is a "fraud." The fact is that the leaders thought so meanly of the President that they sought to enlist his personal sympathies by the nomination of Judge Dent, but they only added to his embarrassment, and he was finally compelled to dismiss Wofford and his friends with a refusal to pledge either support or sympathy. Whether Dent will now be nominated by the Convention of Conservatives which meets on the 20th, is more doubtful than it was. It will make little difference. Dent is a Democrat and always was. He accepts negro suffrage just as the "Conservatives" of Mississippi do—because it is an irreversible fact, and though he will undoubtedly prove a friend of the Administration from obvious motives, he must of necessity be controlled by those who may elect him.

The direction of the President's sympathies are pointedly indicated by the removal of Wofford from the position of Postmaster at Corinth, to which he was appointed last Spring. He was formerly a Colonel in the rebel army, but he appeared in Mississippi and in Washington as ardent an advocate of military reconstruction and Republican rule as Longstreet. He went before the Reconstruction Committee last Winter, and urged the necessity of a new election, because of the unfair character of the last, and his testimony opposed that of such men as Judge Sharkey, Judge Simrall, and others, with whom he now proposes to form a new Republican Party. His thorough reconstruction favorably impressed Mr. Boutwell, Chairman of the Committee, at the time, and so he came to be appointed Postmaster at Corinth about the time, and for much the same reason, that Longstreet was appointed Surveyor at New Orleans. But now he finds himself somewhat out of joint with his party friends.

Concerning Texas, the deep design of such thoroughly *un*reconstructed rebels as Ex-Governor Throckmorton to take possession of the State Government for the "white man's party," through the election of Hamilton, is fully understood by the President. Hamilton should not be elected; if for no other reason, then for his personal unfitness.

What the President fears more than all else in these disguised movements of "Conservative Republicans" is the growth of a spirit inimical to the national credit. It exists in Texas to a strong degree, gold being still recognized as the only currency in many counties, and it has taken a square position in Tennessee, with such extreme advocates as Andrew Johnson and Isham G. Harris. In Kentucky it is proclaimed on the stump, and the President said of the Ohio Democratic platform, with its insidious propositions, that it meant repudiation pure and simple. That was when Rosecrans was supposed to be the figure-head. Its meaning is no longer susceptible of the slightest doubt since the nomination of Pendleton.

As to "interference" in State elections, I am convinced the President means to do so, as far as he legitimately may, call it by what name you will. To say that he must not or ought not to interfere in the approaching elections in New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is to assume that he will be entirely neutral as between Republicans and Democrats, and that he recognizes no party obligations whatever. Thoroughly as General Grant is a President of the people, he is nevertheless as thoroughly alive to his political duty to the political party that elected him, and in the coming elections the country may expect to see him use his influence and exert his power for the success of the Republican candidates whenever and wherever he properly and consistently can.

CYMON.

Work of the Revenue Bureau—The Plate Printers' Strike—Judge Dent and the President—Duties on Tea and Silk—New Convention with China and Japan.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 16.

It is generally conceded that the Internal Revenue Bureau has done splendidly in the matter of collection of duties since the income of the Administration. The prospect is that this pleasant condition of affairs will not only continue, but that the coming months will show heavier returns, particularly in the article of whisky, than have hitherto been reported. August is an unusually dull month in the distilling business, and few establishments of the kind are now running. Only one or two are in operation in New-York City, and but three in Brooklyn. The first fruits of the changing of Supervisors from one district to another, which are seen in the detection of the whisky frauds in Philadelphia, are encouraging to the Internal Revenue authorities here. It is understood that other transfers of these officers will be made in a short time in another section of the country. Among those who did business with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today were Supervisors Dutcher, of New-York, and Bloomfield, of Illinois. Mr. Dutcher is understood to be working up cases against prominent parties in New-York, and it is said that Mr. Bloomfield has evidence sufficient to convict a number of distillers in Illinois, in the vicinity of Peoria and Pekin.

JUDGE DENT'S POLITICAL CAPITAL.

Judge Dent is very naturally anxious to make all the political capital he can for his expected campaign in Mississippi. The President wrote him a letter after his visit to Long Branch, informing him that he could expect no support whatever from the Administration in his movement, and advising him to desist from his undertaking. Mr. Dent has published exactly three sentences of this letter, which were semi-favorable to himself, but he withholds the entire text of that communication, on the ground that it is personal in its character and has reference to family matters.

REQUEST OF A TRAVELING OFFICIAL.

The United States Agent appointed to examine Consular accounts in Europe, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury that the $5 per day which he is allowed for traveling expenses are totally insufficient for the purpose, and requests that it may be increased, so that, in his own words, "he may enjoy at least the benefits of second-class accommodations."

THE PLATE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The statement that Secretary Boutwell has given the plate printers encouragement in their strike is pronounced to be without foundation. The latest phase of the strike is said to be that the National Bank Note Company has a large foreign contract on hand, which they are bound under bond to execute within a certain time. The printers employed on the foreign work were allowed additional wages for the execution of a given amount of work, and the printers engaged on the fractional currency demanded the same pay. The work being equal, the refusal to comply led to the strike. An agent of the Treasury Department is now in New-York endeavoring to effect a settlement, and if he should be immediately unsuccessful, the work will be at once transferred to the Government Printing Bureau in this city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 16.

DUTIES ON SILK AND TEA.

The following has been received at the Department of State:

AGREEMENT.

By Article II. of the Convention of Yedo of 1866, it is provided that a readjustment of the duties on silk and tea may be claimed by any of the parties to that Convention on the basis of five per cent. on the average value of the said articles during the three years last preceding.

The Japanese Government having now advanced a claim for a readjustment of the aforesaid duties, in accordance with the above stipulation, the undersigned representatives of the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Italy and the North German Confederation, and the Japanese Ministers and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, have met, and after mature consideration of this claim have agreed on behalf of their respective Governments to the following arrangement:

1. It having been shown that the duties levied on silks and tea under the tariff attached to the aforesaid Convention are considerably lower than five per cent. upon the average value of said articles during the last three years, the right of the Japanese Government to increase these duties is hereby recognized.

2. The undersigned have consequently agreed that the duties on the aforesaid articles shall be increased to the extent specified in the following table, but it has been further stipulated that the increased rates shall be levied only from and after the 1st January, 1870, until which date the duties shall continue to be collected by the Japanese Government according to the present rates:

Silk.	Present Duty per 100 Catties. Bus.	Increased Duty per 100 Catties. Bus.
Raw and thrown	75	90
Fama or Dupioni	20	25
Floss Silk	20	25
Noshi or Skin Silk	7.50	10
Waste Silk	2.25	3
Tea	3.50	4

Do. of the quality known as "Bancha" may in future be shipped under the present duty of 75 cents of a bu per 100 catties from all the open ports instead of as hitherto from Nagasaki only.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto affixed their seals and signatures.

Done at Yokohama, in the English, French, German, Italian and Japanese languages, this 1st day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURG,
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.
HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
Cte. DE LA TOUR,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Italy.
MAXIME OUTREY,
Minister Plenipotentiary of France.
M. V. BRANDT,
Chargé d'Affaires of the North German Union.

Here follow the signatures of the Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

COUNTERFEIT TENS.

The Treasurer of the United States to-day received another counterfeit $10 greenback, of the "twenty-third series, letter C," which in its distinctive features varies materially from any other specimens yet presented. The engraving is quite coarse, and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all closely. The vignette of Mr. Lincoln is a very indifferent engraving, and the scroll work around the medallion poorly imitated. It may be interesting to the business public to know that there is within a fraction of $83,000,000 of $10 greenbacks in circulation, of which, in response to the circular of the Treasurer recalling it, some $25,000 have already been received from New-York; and it is hoped that the last issue will shortly be taken up of the $50 greenbacks to be recalled under the circular referred to. There are only some $17,000,000 in circulation, as shown by the books of the Treasurer's office on the 1st inst.

GAMES OF SWINDLERS.

Letters are constantly being received at the Treasury Department detailing attempts which parties in New-York and elsewhere are making to swindle the public by professing to send counterfeit sums of money for small considerations of real value. The Department is fully aware that such attempts to swindle the public are still being carried on, and the Government detectives have frequently investigated the plans and establishments of parties engaged in the business, but so far, the disgraceful business has been so conducted as to allow no opportunity for legal prosecution.

OBITUARY.

Captain William C. Berry.

Captain Wm. C. Berry, a well-known shipmaster of this port, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Friday evening last, after an extremely painful illness of three weeks. He was afflicted with a complication of diseases, among which was several carbuncles on the back. He died at the age of fifty-five years.

Captain Berry had followed the sea for upward of forty years, and was considered one of the best sailors and commanders, as well as a skillful pilot, from the port of New-York. In former years, he was a Captain in Holmes' line of New-Orleans packets, and commanded the ship *Vicksburg* for a number of years. He was also, at one time, Captain of the steamship *Guiding Star*, and subsequently of other vessels engaged in domestic and foreign shipping business.

During the late rebellion, Captain Berry was employed by the United States Government in conveying Union soldiers to the Southern coast, with which he was so well acquainted. His funeral will take place this afternoon, from his late residence in Fulton-avenue, near Classon-avenue, Brooklyn.

Henry G. Evans.

We learn with regret the news of the death of Mr. Henry G. Evans, once co-editor and proprietor of the *Evening Mirror*, and more recently a merchant of this City. For upward of thirty-five years the deceased gentleman had been an honored citizen of this Metropolis. His success as a merchant followed his success as a journalist, proven by the prosperity secured by his efforts principally to the newspaper he edited. In private life he was a most charitable man; and the colored applicants for aid and employment whom he assisted, long before the downfall of slavery, with unvarying good will, will not be the least sincere of the many residents who will lament his loss.

A Young Man Killed by Lightning.

A terrible calamity occurred in the town of Caldwell, N. J., on Sunday evening. A young man named Stephen Pierce was walking home from the Methodist Episcopal Church in company with a young lady, when they were overtaken by the violent storm, which was preceded and accompanied by thunder and lightning. The entire village was suddenly illuminated with an intense light, and Pierce and his companion fell to the ground. The lady was stunned, but she soon recovered and screamed for help. When help arrived nothing was found of the young man who had accompanied her but mangled remains. His boots were stripped from his feet, his limbs were severed and lacerated, and the features were not recognizable by those who had known him in life. The unfortunate young man is said to be the third of his family who have lost their lives by the same cause. He was about 18 years of age, and was much respected in the neighborhood where he lived.

Baldwin, the great retailer of ready-made clothing, don't appear to be disturbed by the tailors' strike. His counters are full of garments both for men and boys. We notice a few Winter styles already introduced.—*New-York Express.*

Beware of the Eggs

which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

The Great Camp Meeting at Merrick.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:20, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

Beef Tea in Three Minutes.—Liebig's Extract of Beef; genuine! Price reduced. The right thing for family use and for invalids. J. Milhau's Sons, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. Bynner & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Illinois Politics: Governor Palmer's Reported States Rights Speech; The Future of the Republican Party.

Temperance Politics: The Temperance Party Movement in Maine; County Convention in Portland.

Miscellaneous Matters: Pendleton and Vallandigham—Democratic Military Law—San Francisco Politics; A Tax-payer's Party—The Iron-Clad Oath in Virginia—Local Political Meetings.

CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE COUNTRY.

Sad End of a Busy Life: Suicide of a Prominent Minnesotian; The Story of His Career; From Affluence to Poverty; Another Illustration of the Freaks of Fortune.

Hilderbrand, the Missouri Outlaw: A Letter to His Pursuers; He Defies His "Enemies."

The Anti-rent Shooting Case: Inquest in the Griers Case; Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Heavy Theft in Detroit: A Clerk Decamps with $11,000 Belonging to His Employer.

The Pratt Murder Case: Latest Phase of the Habeas Corpus Case; Collision Between Judge McCunn and Marshal Barlow; Serious Attitude of the Federal Authorities; The Marshal Protected by United States Troops.

Suicide of a Fenian Leader: Captain Nagle Leaps from an Attic Window and Destroys his Life—Suicide of a Stranger in New-York.

Alleged Attempted Wife Murder—Fatal Shooting Affray at Woodhaven, L. I.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

Notes at the Markets: The Reason for High Prices; Extortions of Middlemen; Large Crop of Potatoes; California Pears; The Peach Trade.

Southern Prospects: Freedom from Yellow Fever; The Cotton and Sugar Crop; Advance in Real Estate, and Indications of General Prosperity.

The Philosophy of Under-Draining—The Blackberry Fungus—How to Handle an Ox-Whip—Drought in Maine—Manuring Meadows—Water for Bees—The Time to Skim Milk—Drought in Virginia—The Habit of the Wheat Plant—Agricultural Brevities.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Another Chapter in the Erie-Susquehanna Fight; Detailed Account of the Progress of Hostilities; Singular Origin of the Difficulty; The Different Suits; The Fighting and the Victors; The Erie Managers After the Rensselaer and Saratoga Line; Present Situation of Affairs.

THE COAL SWINDLE.

Who is Responsible for the present High Prices; The Miners' Combination; Charges of the Transportation Companies.

The Anti-Coal Monopoly Association of Buffalo; Movement for the Abolition of Duty on Coal; Report of a Special Committee; Memorial to Congress.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Convent Horrors: Terrible Tragedy in a Polish Nunnery; A Carmelite Nun Walled Up for Twenty Years in a Dark Cell; Her Discovery and Release by the Civil Authorities; a Harrowing Story of Persecution; the Cruelties of the Inquisition Revived; Popular Indignation Against the Monastic Orders; The Convent Saved by the Military.

Affairs in France: Paris a Seaport Town; Medical Topics; Metallotherapia; Is Phthisis Contagious?

A New Ocean: The latest Project of M. de Lesseps; A Desert to be Changed to a Sea.

GENERAL TOPICS.

A Strange Story: A Funeral Interrupted by an Inquest; Problems in Life Insurance; $27,000 at Stake.

More Railroad Extensions; A New Route to the Coal Regions; The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Extended.

Railroad Accidents; Disaster on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad; The Buffalo Express Thrown from the Track; Several Persons Killed and Injured; Accident on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road.

A Subject for Scientific Investigation in California.

Persecuted Celestials: Alleged Maltreatment of Chinamen in Peru; An Appeal to the Imperial Government; American Interference Solicited.

Gettysburg: Present Appearance of the Village and of the Battle-field; The Grounds and Monuments.

Religious Intelligence from all Parts of the World, embracing Notes from all Denominations; The Long Island Camp Meeting.

Turf and Aquatic Notes: The Buffalo Driving Park Races; Closing Day; Winning Horses—Yacht Race from Ryde for the Ryde Town Plate; The Successful Boats.

Tax on Bankers and Brokers: They Dispute the Jurisdiction of the United States Court, Eastern District.

Consolidation in New-Jersey: A Proposition to Consolidate Jersey City, Hoboken, Hudson City, Bergen, &c., into one City.

The Late Henry J. Raymond: Autobiographical Fragment.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The Wealth of the Country: Flattering Industrial Prospects—The Modification of the Imperial Government—The Condition of Spain—A Great American University—The Reformation in Austria; Another Step in Advance. Miscellaneous Notes.

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DIED.

BUDD.—At Rye, on Sunday, Aug. 15, John Budd, aged 77 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the congregation of the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot, Rye.

BELL.—On Saturday, Aug. 14, at Southport, Conn., Edward, son of Edward R. and Eliza N. Bell, aged 8 months and 17 days.

BRADBROOK.—On Sunday, Aug. 15, Gustavus Garrett, second son of Gustavus and Eliza Bradbrook, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the residence of his parents, No. 175 West 45th-st., at 5 P. M.

BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 13, Captain Wm. C. Berry, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,316 Fulton-av., near Classon-av.

DAVIS.—At Chatham, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869, David Atwood Davis, aged 16 years and 1 month, youngest son of Joseph F. and Rebecca G. Davis.

DONALDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 16, Albert, infant son of William and A. R. Donaldson, aged 1 year and 9 months.

DUNCAN.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Saturday, Aug. 14, Jane, widow of John Duncan, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-st. at 2½; returning, leave Irvington 5:13.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 14, Henry G. Evans, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 40 West Baltic-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

McDONALD.—On Sunday, Aug. 15, Catharine Amelia, daughter of the late Philip L. McDonald, aged 22 years and 13 days.

The funeral will take place at Bedford, Westchester County, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock.

STIRLING.—At Bound Brook, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 15, Francis Stirling, late of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 80 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Edinburgh and Glasgow papers will please copy.

VOORHEES.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 15, after a lingering illness, John Voorhees, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 246 State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

YOUMANS.—On Monday, Aug. 16, Mrs. Mary Ann Youmans, in her 57th year, widow of the late J. H. Youmans, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 205 Prince-st.

☞ Yonkers papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe during the week ending Aug. 21, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, P. M.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at the Everett Rooms, (34th-st. and 6th-av.,) THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman pro tem.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary pro tem.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Movements of the Allies—Friendly Sentiment Toward Paraguay—Cruelties of Lopez—The Uruguay Troubles—Latest News from the Seat of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

The Allied army, under the direction of its new and energetic commander, is feeling the courage and vigor which it ought to have shown months ago, when LOPEZ was first forced to leave his stronghold and fly to the mountains. Then an active pursuit by the cavalry might have overtaken him and his few followers, and put an end to the struggle which is desolating one country and impeding the advance of two others.

The Comte D'EU, in giving orders to the officers sent up the rivers into the interior, told them they were "to go up whether the rivers were passable or not." This display of military "vim" has struck us all with approving wonder down here. It is thought that he means to conclude the war.

Having heard that about 1,200 Paraguayans were on a peninsula formed by the river Jejuy, and one of its branches, the Araguahy, the Commander-in-Chief sent up two pieces of artillery, one regiment of infantry and two of cavalry. This expedition, under command of General CAMARA, met the Paraguayans on the 28th ult. There was a skirmish, and then the Paraguayans retreated. General CAMARA came up with them just as they were crossing the Agnaranchy. When they saw their pursuers, they formed and gave battle. They had twelve pieces of artillery, loaded with grape, and were protected on one side by a thick wood, and on the other by a swamp. The Brazilians took the cannon and drove the infantry into the river. The Paraguayans lost 500 killed, 300 prisoners, three flags, large supplies of arms and ammunition, and 34 transport carts.

General BARRETO, who made a successful raid into the interior, carried off 12,000 persons, (poor families, starving and naked in the woods,) was attacked on his way back while making his way through a pass twenty-one miles long, between two mountains. The Paraguayans had posted a battery on an eminence, which was a dreadful annoyance to the Brazilians, and destroyed many hundreds of the poor women and children, who were being taken to Asuncion. The Brazilian rear was completely cut off, but escaped by another road, and all but fifty showed themselves in camp a few days after.

It was thought best not to send the rescued families to Asuncion. A committee of ladies has been formed in Buenos Ayres to collect clothing and food for those homeless wanderers, whose fate is to suffer all the horrors of an exterminating war, and reap not even the poor honors of the rank and file.

The Allies have always declared themselves the enemies of LOPEZ, but the friends of Paraguay. According to their own accounts they are impoverishing and harassing their three countries in order to free Paraguay from the yoke of her tyrant LOPEZ. The Paraguayans as a nation were so obtuse that they had not discovered that they ought to be freed, when the war broke out. But in accordance with the philanthropic programme of the Allies, they are now proceeding to establish a Provisional Government at Asuncion. This they have for some time been trying to do. Now a commission of three gentlemen has been named to represent Paraguay, which commission has accepted the arrangements proposed by the Allies.

It is said that LOPEZ has executed several more families, and complaints come daily of the brutal treatment suffered by the prisoners of war that fall into his power. The last news is that he is surrounded, and the remaining struggle will be short; but hitherto the war has furnished no precedents for such a conclusion. LOPEZ has requested an interview with Comte D'EU.

The dry dock at Colonia in Uruguay has at last been finished. The work was done under the direction of Captain MANTON by an American company. It has been in progress about two years. The people of the little town of Colonia are delighted with so great an accession to the advantages of their port. The inauguration was held on Sunday last and attended by many citizens of Buenos Ayres, who went over in a little steamer to offer their congratulations and assist at Mrs. MANTON's ball in the evening. This is the only place where a vessel can be repaired short of Rio, one thousand two hundred miles away.

Since I wrote you last the revolution of Uruguay has had a resurrection of a few days, but the last news is that it is over for good. No great harm has been done.

Among other improvements contemplated by Government is the repair and refurnishing of the island of Martin Garcia, the most important fortress in the river. Martin Garcia is an island, and it is also in contemplation to erect some batteries on the main land.

P. S.—They say in Asuncion that the misfortune of the Brazilians was owing to defective military maps. OSORIO was opposed to the Barreto expedition from the first. Although BARRETO took 12,000 persons, he lost eighty carts full of women and children at the battle in the defile. Whether they were killed between the two fires, or recaptured by LOPEZ's troops, is not known. Some of them are reported to have been shot by LOPEZ, but that cannot be made certain. At all events only 3,000 reached the camp of the Allies. LOPEZ is still at Ascurra, and so far from being surrounded, as was reported a few days since, the invaders must travel a circuit of twenty-one leagues to attack him, flank or rear. At Cua Cupi he has twenty pieces of flying artillery. The cavalry is very badly equipped. The Senate is occupied with the affairs of San Juan.

A. A. M.

The New Paraguayan Government.

The following official documents connected with the formation of a new Government of Paraguay has been published in the Montevideo Press by order of the Oriental Government:

[Translations.]

LEGATION OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, BUENOS AYRES, June 9, 1869.

To His Excellency Oscar Hordeñana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim, of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

M. LE MINISTRE: The Secretary of this Legation, M. JUAN C. BLANCO, will deliver to your Excellency the protocols which the three representatives of the Governments allied with Paraguay have signed on the 4th inst., establishing the conditions for the formation by popular suffrage of a Provisional Government in the City of Asuncion.

In the agreement signed by us we have endeavored both to consult the legitimate interests of the unfortunate Paraguayan nation, which has had the good fortune of shaking off the yoke of its barbarous oppressor, and also to give a loyal proof of the high principles proclaimed by the alliance, and of respect to the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the Paraguayan people.

Having thus accomplished the objects of the mission intrusted to me, I shall embark on Saturday for Montevideo.

I have to beg that your Excellency will be pleased to submit the above documents to the consideration of the Government, and accept the assurance of the consideration with which I have the honor to salute you.

ADOLFO RODRIGUEZ.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MONTEVIDEO, June 21, 1869.

To His Excellency Don Adolfo Rodriguez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on a special mission of the Oriental Republic:

M. LE MINISTRE: The undersigned has had the honor to receive from the hands of the Secretary of your Legation your Excellency's note of the 9th inst., with the accompanying original protocols signed in Buenos Ayres by the representatives of the Allied nations, in which is laid down in a solemn manner the earnest desire entertained by said nations to see the Paraguayan people governed by its own autonomy, while at the same time they also contain the conditions under which, in the opinion of the Allies, the Paraguayan Provisional Government is to be formed, and provide that their Government is to be formed by the free choice of Paraguayan citizens, and once established, ought to enjoy all the rights appertaining to a sovereign, free and independent nation.

The undersigned has submitted to his Excellency the President your Excellency's note, and the accompanying documents, which give convincing assurance that the Paraguayan nation, oppressed and enslaved until the present, will now enter into the full enjoyment of its rights and liberties, advancing under the safeguard of laws toward progress and the future of peoples; and I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that the Government of the Republic approves fully your proceedings in the negotiations and agreements signed by your Excellency as its representative among the Allied nations.

The objects of the mission intrusted to your Excellency being accomplished, as your Excellency states, the undersigned hopes that your Excellency will soon return to this capital, after thanking the Argentine Government for the kind reception you have received at its hands.

The undersigned is happy to renew to your Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

OSCAR HORDEÑANA.

SPECIAL MISSION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BUENOS AYRES, June 11, 1869.

To His Excellency Oscar Hordeñana, &c., &c., Montevideo:

M. LE MINISTRE: I have the honor to remit to your Excellency the accompanying certified copy of the note received to-day from the gentlemen who compose the commission named to represent the Paraguayan Government, which is friendly to the Allies in the war against Marshal LOPEZ, in which these said gentlemen declare that they give their adhesion to the resolution of the Allied Powers establishing the conditions of the formation of a Provisional Government in Asuncion.

I have the honor, &c., &c., &c.,

ADOLFO RODRIGUEZ.

BUENOS AYRES, June 11, 1869.

To their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Governments, Dr. Mariano Varela, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs; Councilor José Maria da Silva Paranhos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in special mission for His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and Dr. Adolfo Rodriguez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in special mission from the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

MOST EXCELLENT SIRS: We, the undersigned, have had the honor to receive your Excellencies' collective note dated 8th inst., communicating to us the consent of the Allied nations to the formation of a Provisional Government for the Republic of Paraguay, accompanied by the protocol of the agreement by which was fixed the conditions of its recognition as well as a copy of the treaty of alliance.

After examining this agreement with the attention called for by the importance of the matter, we find that it leaves in safety the rights of Paraguay, that it does not impose on the Provisional Government any other obligation than what its own conscience would dictate, and that it only provides for certain guarantees necessary for the free military action of the Allies.

Therefore, in the name of our constituents, we solemnly declare that we accept all the conditions imposed on the Provisional Government, and will respect the indications relative to the number of its members.

In conclusion, we beg to declare on less solemnly, that the step taken by the Allied Governments is the most eloquent proof of the sympathies they feel for the misfortunes of Paraguay, and as much as we can give our thanks for the hopes expressed with regard to its future prosperity.

We have the honor, &c.

JOSE DIAZ DE BOLOYA.
F. EGUSQUIZA.
BERNARDO VALIENTE.

Political.

We understand that the Republican State Committee will be called to meet about the 25th inst., and that the State Convention will probably be held not earlier than the 1st of October.

Public sentiment in regard to the necessity for a reorganization of the Republican Party in this City, as indicated by the tone of the Republican Press of the City and State, and by the letters which we receive, is nearly unanimous. We have yet to see the first Republican newspaper that attempts to apologize for the admitted abuses of the rival committees that have recently been exposed and denounced in their columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Broadway, w. s., lots Nos. 99 and 112, Nicholas Bayard's map, 25x200	$200,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., 156.7 ft. s. of Grand-st., 18.9x99	8,000
44th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	26,500
52d-st., n. s., bet. Broadway and 7th-av., 96.3x75.5 x115.6½x77.10½	90,000
59th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	20,500
62d-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	19,000
140th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th-av., 150x99.11	40,000
Lease Recorded.	
Rivington-st., No. 315, 2 years and 9 months, per annum	$750
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Ellery-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Throop-av., 38.4x38.4 x9.2x41.11x25.10	$250
McKibbin-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	2,500
Taylor-st., n. s., 153.7 ft. e. of Kent-av., 20.1x80	5,300
Union-st., n. s., 97.8 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 19.4x90	14,000
Warren-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100	1,800
Walworth-st., e. s., 232.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x100	nom.
South 2d-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 5th-st., 25x100	4,000
17th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x100	3,500
Hale-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x100	500
Hale-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	250
Hamilton-av., e. s., 158.12 ft. n. of President-st., 25x41.6x25x51.9	8,000
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Pulaski-st., 25x 100	6,500
6th-av., s. e. s., 842 ft. n. e. of 18th-st., 14x70	3,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Courtlandt.	
Peekskill road, n. s., adjoining Benj. Kittredge's, 12 acres	$2,450
East Chester.	
Lot No. 78, n. w. of Mt. Vernon	$400
Greenburg.	
Paulding-av., s. s., lot No. 83, map of Irving, 25x 145	$1,000
Water-st., e. s., B. Meeker's property, 30x90	1,750
Morrisania.	
College-av., s. e. s., lot No. 119 Mott Haven, 50x 100	$5,400
Lincoln-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 134th-st., 25x100	5,650
Terrace-place, e. s., north ½, lot No. 159 Melrose South, 25x75	540
3d-av., n. w. s., lot No. 93, Claremont, 100x227	800
Ossining.	
Elizabeth-st., n. s., C. H. Woodruff's property	$12,000
West Farms.	
Madison-av., n. w. s., 135x153	$1,550
Samuel-st., s. e. s., lots Nos. 56 and 57, Samuel Ryers, 50x100	370
Valentine-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Grant-av., 24x100	300
Washington-av., w. s., part Lot No. 46, Upper Morrisania, 55x150	6,000
Yonkers.	
Webster-av., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Prescott-st., 25x102	$325
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Newark.	
Academy, corner of Plane-st., 108x110	$4,000
Broome-st., w. s., 150 ft. from Waverley-place, 100x201	4,000
Camden-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Court-st., 25x100	325
Fairmount-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Court-st., 25x102	375
Perry-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Willett-st., 25x100	300
State-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of High-st., 25x90	2,700
South-st., n. s., 285 ft. from South Park-place, 25x87	9,000
Belleville.	
Carteret-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 175x 275	$5,000
Bloomfield.	
Linden-av., n. s., indefinite, 100x170	$8,500
Clinton.	
Cottage-st., 200 ft. from Howard-st., 100x150	$1,000
Cottage-st., s. s., indefinite, 100x350	2,000
Howard-st., e. s., 375 ft. from Cottage-st., 25x100	200
West Orange.	
Middle Glen-av., indefinite, 440-100 acres	$6,850
Woodside.	
Chestnut-place, n. s., 100x166	$935
Chestnut-st., n. s., indefinite, 100x166 Chestnut-st., n. s., indefinite, 95x178 Chestnut-st., s. s., indefinite, 127x136	2,565
Jersey City.	
Lot No. 26, block No. 149, Mangin's map, 25x100	$400
Lots Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30, block No. 149, Mangin's map, 100x100	600
Hudson City.	
Columbia-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Beacon-av., 50x50, ¾ share	$2,450
Manners-av., e. s., lot No. 809, block No. 11, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map, 25x100	500
Bergen.	
Whiton-st., s. e. s., 287 ft. n. e. of Maple-st., 12.6x 100	$3,500
Whiton-st., s. e. s., 262 ft. n. e. of Maple-st., 12.6x 100	3,500
Bayonne.	
Winnans-lane, s. e. s., indefinite, 50x99x106	$1,026
Harrison.	
New-st., Samuel J. Brown's property, 75x100	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A property on 5th-av., 50x100, all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; located near 42d-st.; price $150,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. P. Graves, containing about 47 acres, one and a half miles from depot. On the premises are a large and costly mansion house, with all the modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings, all in excellent order. A new road, passing under the railroad bridge, has been lately made, obviating the necessity of crossing the track. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., or at farm-house, on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE for improved or unimproved property in New-York, or on the Hudson River, a farm of about 40 acres, located about two miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., and one mile from a railway station; neighborhood healthful and pleasant; buildings new, consisting of a large house, built in first-class manner, with all the modern improvements, a large barn, carriage-house and ice-house. Apply to A. F. DECKER, Hudson River Railroad Depot, St. John's Park, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, located near Riverdale, 6 miles from Central Park; large mansion, gate-house, green-house, grapery and carriage-house; 10 acres land; the owner has occupied it 20 years. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st. J. ODELL.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT A GREAT bargain, with four acres, good outbuildings, nice fruit and shade trees, at Milburn, N. J.; very high; beautiful scenery; near Mayor Hall, De Rouge, Keller, Brugere, Renwick, Cox and Farley. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York, have for sale desirable farms and homes in all parts of the South, all sizes and at all prices, on extra liberal terms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

NO. 1,261 BROADWAY.—A FOUR-STORY house and store on Broadway junction cheap; also first-class furnished rooms to let opposite Clifford House.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT.—5TH-av., 31st and 32d sts. Inquire at No. 309 5th-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 57 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone house, store, fitted gas fixtures, fourteen rooms, furnace, &c., for first-class boarding or dwelling; rent moderate; No. 439 4th-av. N. T. PIKE, No. 435 4th-av. Fine store for fancy or millinery business.

TO RENT—ON VERY DESIRABLE TERMS, a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, new and in perfect order, above Central Park, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply personally to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a moderate price; location, 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; no agents need apply. Apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM Sept. 15 until May 1, 1871; must be situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 10th and 34th sts. Address W. R., Box No. 4,400, Post Office, stating lowest terms.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	121⅞	122	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅛	120⅜
Coupon, 1881	122	122⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	119⅞	120⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	120⅞	121⅛	10-40 Regist'd	109⅞	110⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅜	123¾	10-40 Coupon	113	113⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	121	121⅜	Gold	133⅜	133⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	121	121⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119¾	120			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month of July $160,150, against $66,218 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 113 Broadway.
NOTICE.

The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:

Bond No. 120,793, dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 9,577, dated Nov. 16, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,601, dated June 15, 1864, for $500.

J. C. FARGO, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,068 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 135, 517, 487, 209, 60, 304, 183, 573, 180, 236, 327, 436, 194, 595, 322, 214, 337, 431, 439, 540, 370, 99 and 365, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

PASSENGER CARS FOR SALE—TEN new passenger cars, now ready for delivery; first-class in every respect. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

Invites attention to the following first-class RAILROAD BONDS:

NEWARK AND ORANGE, guaranteed by NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 7 per cent., free of Government tax. 95 and interest.

WINONA AND ST. PETERS—First Mortgage 7 per cent. Road owned by CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY. 92½ and interest.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—Land grant. 8 per cent., free of Government tax. 92½ and interest.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK, guaranteed by State of Georgia. 7 per cent. 90 and interest.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA, lease assumed by ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY. 7 per cent. 82½ and interest.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY. 7 per cent. 80 and interest.

Governments exchanged without charge. Circulars sent.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following-named certificates of Stock, each for one hundred shares of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and in the name of Charles Hitchcock: Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247 and 2248.

The same were stolen from this Company, and transfer has been stopped.

JAMES C. FARGO, General Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R. CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

THE DIVIDEND ON THE STOCK of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company will be paid at this office on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
ALPACAS, POPLIN, ALPACAS and LUSTRE CORDS 40 per cent. below their value.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS AND LADIES' hats, new styles, at half price; September styles; feathers and children's hats. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in America, No. 577 Broadway. Save this.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!

In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold-Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 57 Liberty-st.

FULTON IRON WORKS FOR SALE.
Real estate, buildings, tools, machinery and stock. Catalogue at the office, 26 Corlears, corner Cherry-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
R. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—CHARLES F. A DOHM, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE SOPHIA DOHM, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, City of New-York, on July 2, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.

S. B. NOBLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

jy20-law6wTu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of August, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIP OPPER and MOSES WALLACH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYON LEWINE and PHILIP WAMSLEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Lyon Lewine and Philip Wamsley, of the County of New-York and of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AARON WOLBERG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron Wolberg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

aug 3-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD HELLER, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New York, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Bernhard Heller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869.

JOHN T MACKENZIE, Assignee, No. 74 Wall-st.

au17-law3wTu*

NO. 2,485.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Albertson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

au10-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the COLBY SKIRT COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Colby Skirt Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of August, A. D., 1869.

au17-law3wTu* JOHN M. BOLLING, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

MAGNIFICENT THOROUGHBRED FOWLS,
AT THE
HALLS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
No. 245 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

Nearly 400 full-blooded fowls of all the established breeds, raised and sent out by James C. Cooper, the celebrated breeder, of Limerick, Ireland. The best fowls yet seen in this country. Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, White and Partridge Cochins; Creveceeurs, La Fleche, Houdans, Sultans, Dorkings, Black Spanish, Hamburgs, Polands, Game, Bantams, Toulouse and Emden Geese; Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, &c., &c.

Sale peremptory and for cash.

Will be on exhibition as above from Monday, 16th. For catalogues or other information, address DANL. E. GAVIT, No. 229 Broadway.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHINA, GLASS, &C.

BAKER & THEALL will sell by auction, TOMORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of household furniture, &c., viz.: Walnut parlor suites in green, crimson and fancy reps; fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, several fine sets of walnut and enameled bedroom furniture, wardrobes, bureaus, sofas and chairs, fine mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, office desks, &c. Catalogues early morning of sale. Very fine rosewood pianoforte, made by J. & C. Fischer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

205 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing ex steamer *Cambria*.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins, slightly strained.
200 boxes Naples Maccaroni, fresh and new, landing ex *Regolo*, from Naples.

Immediately after on Pier No. 10 East River:

1,040 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, balance cargo of *Queen of the Devon*.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on and after the 23d day of August, 1869, sell at public or private sale the estate (consisting chiefly of boots, shoes, &c.,) of the above-named bankrupts.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1869.

GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned was, on the 16th day of August, 1869, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, (a Company incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York,) and that the order of appointment bears date on the day and year last said, and was made at a Special Term of the said Court, held at the new Court-house, City of New-York, on this said 16th day of August, 1869. Present, the Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of said Court.

All persons indebted unto said corporation are hereby required to render unto the undersigned at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by the 20th day of October, 1869, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the undersigned by that day.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

All the creditors of said corporation are hereby required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation are hereby requested to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned, at his office aforesaid, by the 20th day of October, 1869.

Dated No. 106 Broadway, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

WILLIAM H. KIPP, Receiver of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York.

au17-law3wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 45 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.

MARY L. BUCKLIN, FREDERICK C. FARLEY, Administrators.

ap6-law6mTu*

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 138 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MFG. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N. Y. Established 1845.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO NURSE, BY A very healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; the best of references given and required. Apply at No. 249 West Houston-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; or no objection to fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 342 East 23d-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 423 West 41st-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook in a small private family; has good City reference; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 152 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant or growing children; is a good seamstress; no objection to the country; is well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best City reference; country calls need not apply. Call at No. 218 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washing and ironing, or general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 337 West 40th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of experienced waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, tidy young girls, and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands bread and biscuit; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Apply at No. 226 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTBLE WOMAN, to go out by the day, or to take in gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 333 West 21st-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has good city references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av, corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 232 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY good woman as cook; she is a very good cook; will assist in washing; country or City; has best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 642 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as dressmaker; understands children's clothing; would like to go by the day or week; good reference. Call at No. 209 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK AND assist at washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND to any one wishing a capable, trusty child's nurse or competent attendant for an invalid while crossing the ocean, a Scotch girl, who for her passage to England or Scotland would give her services. She has been in her present situation over three years; was recommended by one of the first physicians of London; has been found faithful and competent. Address J. S., Roslyn, L. I.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN in an engine establishment; has been so employed; or in any mechanical employment, here or elsewhere, requiring intelligence, a knowledge of drawings, calculations and erections of machinery, &c. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, experienced in all branches of horticulture; wants to take care of a private place, or as foreman of a nursery. Address for ten days C. D., Astoria Post Office, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman, in a private family, as first-class waiter; has the best of City reference. Address for two days M. G., care of H. Grassle, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended; can work in the garden if required. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as waiter in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Address A. NOEL, No. 36 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; can furnish good recommendation from last employer; country or City. Address P. W., No. 29 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has four years' reference from his last employer. Call or address M. R., No. 1,252 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as nurse; also a cook; both to go a short distance into the country. Apply at No. 22 East 42d-st., from 12 until 4 o'clock, this day (Tuesday, Aug. 17.)

LADIES—STEADY EMPLOYMENT. THOSE thoroughly acquainted with the making of bows and scarfs will apply to JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.—TWO first-class pattern makers, accustomed to steam-engine work. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING AND JOBbing house a competent salesman for the shawl department, accustomed to the jobbing trade. HALSTEAD, HAINES & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO PRESS ties; steady work and good wages. Apply to JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WHO IS A good chambermaid also. Apply at 12 West 9th-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the care of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 120 WEST 26th-st., near 6th-av.—Consultation and treatment strictly confidential and private for all complaints, from whatever cause produced. Complete restoration of manly vigor even to the aged.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st.; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wed'sday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage,
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA........Aug. 21	COLUMBIA ......Sept. 11
IOWA............Aug. 28	EUROPA.........Sept. 18
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4	CALEDONIA.....Sept. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON.........Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,).........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO.........2,915 tons.........Aug. 18, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.........2,980 tons.........Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN.......2,866 tons.........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO...............3,132 tons.........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA.......2,955 tons.........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA............3,125 tons.........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.........................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.............................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN...................Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$150 to $200.	$75.

According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON. Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...........Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..............Aug. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. C. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers will sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance by this line, one-half per cent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the many little petty cares and troubles respecting passports, diligences and conveyance of luggage; to procure the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GULF STREAM....MCCREERY.......Saturday, Aug. 21
MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE.........Saturday, Aug. 28

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, ———, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

MACHINERY.

Machinery Sale!

The Jersey City Locomotive Works Company

Offer for Sale, their ENTIRE STOCK of MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive Catalogue and Price List, on application to the Company's Agent,
WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS.
Office corner Steuben and Warren Streets,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTER.—Can be had everywhere; styles and prices to suit, from 25 cents up. All lovers of corn should use them. Corn Pulp may be used by the most delicate with perfect freedom.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—HEIRS WANTED.—IF WILLIAM BAIN, a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who left Scotland in the year 1838, was supposed to have settled in the State of Illinois, and was last heard of at Pittsburg, Penn., or, should he be dead, if his heirs would communicate with Messrs. YEATS & FLOCKHART, Advocates, &c., No. 84 King-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, they might hear of something to their advantage.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE, NOW in active practice in the South, desires to remove to New-York and form a copartnership with some lawyer doing a good business. References as to character and ability given. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 803.

WANTED—A STORE OR WHOLE HOUSE in a suitable location for a barber shop, within 150 miles from the City of New-York. Parties having such a place will please address, terms inclosed, AUGUST WITTMER, No. 34 Stanton-st., New-York City, second floor.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FIXTURES AND part of the stock, or the whole, of tea and coffee store, in Vesey-st., doing a large cash business. For further particulars address F. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AN EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE on New-York dailies is open to an engagement on a lively out-of-town paper as manager or otherwise, or would purchase part or entire interest. Address B., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE — A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business of four years' standing in an Eastern city; sales in past year $200,000. Cash capital required $50,000. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 1,162.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field-practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGEE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 33d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M.,
Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,

will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal,
JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N.Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM C. MEARS,
MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-av.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 123 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

FOURTH YEAR.

Franco-American Institute for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

THE LESPINASSE.—FORT WASHINGton French Institute, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, 183 Broadway; Schirmers, 901 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, 5 Pine-st.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS governess for young children to instruct in English branches. Special attention given to drawing. Can give high recommendation from School of Design. Best of reference given and required. Address E. C. O., Box No. 808 Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as governess. Inquire of Mr. and Mrs. TERRY, No. 445 West 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A FAMILY CAN OBtain a suite of rooms on second floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of five communicating rooms, dressing and bath rooms, with first-class board, by application as above; also, front rooms on third floor.

WANTED—BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TAble, for a family of two adults, two children and nurse, in good location; two bed-rooms and parlor required; references exchanged. Address Box No. 6,786, Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMIly in a first-class private family up town, for the Winter from Sept. 15 or Oct. 1; highest references given. Address H., Box No. 950 Post Office.

NO. 232 WEST 39TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, en suite or single; families and single gentlemen can here find excellent board and a pleasant home. WM. EVANS.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms to let, together or separately; location on Murray Hill; family strictly private. Inquire at No. 23 Park-av., near 35th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN PROCURE board at a cottage in a beautiful location, three miles from Delaware Water Gap; plenty fruit. Address A. M. H., Box No. 61 Stroudsburg, Penn.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FINE rooms, with first-class table, within one block from Academy of Music. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,753, stating references.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A LARGE CHEERful front basement, handsomely furnished, to rent to two gentlemen, with first-class board. Also, two single rooms.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. — ROOMS WITHout board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—BASEMENTS, PARLORS AND bedrooms; modern improvements. Apply at 105th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post Office.

A PLEASANT HOUSE AND GOOD HOME-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room, on second floor, with ample closets.

COUNTRY BOARD.

VANDERBILT'S LANDING, STATEN ISLAND.—A family or three or four adults can obtain a pleasant home, for the Fall or Winter, in a private house located within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Address VERNON, Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOUSE.

A few more rooms are still to be obtained at $8.00 per week. Apply soon.
WALTER N. LENNON,
Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y.
Refer to James Boyd, Stock Exchange, New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—JOS. C. BLAIR, Campton, N. H., can accommodate a few more families with rooms, if applied for immediately. Situation elevated and healthy, on stage route to and 20 miles from Franconia Notch, and 4 miles above Plymouth, and within 3 miles around the house embracing the finest views of the famous Pemigewassett Valley; boats on the river, and horses and carriages; terms reasonable; references given. Address G. C. BLAIR, Plymouth, N. H.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.
C. A. STETSON, Jr.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Weilwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS
of Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American comedy of

SELF!

With Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as JOHN UNIT, which, notwithstanding its great success, must be withdrawn to make way for the speedy production of several other
OWENS SPECIALTIES,
among the earliest of which will be
SOLON SHINGLE!
and
THE VICTIMS!

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Now under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY NIGHT, Robertson's new comedy upon LIFE at continental Summer resorts, entitled
PLAY.

With new scenery by Roberts and Daftaeg, original music by Robert Stoepel, Musical Director; costumes a la mode, and a cast of surprising power, including:

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,	Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. J. B. POLK,	Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,	Mr. H. RYNER,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS,	Miss AGNES ETHEL,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,	Miss EMILY LEWIS.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE MOST CHEERFUL AND ENLIVENING ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED.
102D TO 110TH REPRESENTATIONS OF
GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND HIGHLY POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX.
THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX.
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFYS,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THEIR ART,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HUNGARIAN DANCE and HARVEST HOME.
MLLE. HANIOLA, her brothers Imre and Bolossy.
Eleven Hungarians and thirty Corps de Ballet.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

New-York Amusement Company..........Proprietors
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
The new Spectacular, Fairy
EXTRAVAGANZA AND PANTOMIME,
entitled THE QUEEN OF HEARTS;
Or, HARLEQUIN, THE KNAVE OF HEARTS, and the OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE,
prepared expressly for this Theatre, and presented in a style of unparalleled
SPLENDOR AND MAGNIFICENCE.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY,
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES OF SURPASSING RICHNESS AND BEAUTY,
AND A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE.
IN THE SALONS AND CAFES AMUSANTS
numerous entertainments will be given by professors and artists of acknowledged ability and superiority.
The whole forming one of the most delightful and comprehensive entertainments in the world.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The brilliant Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL for a few nights. FRENCH SPY. Mlle. Ravel in three characters. Immense combat by Mlle. Ravel and W. P. Connelly. New scenery, &c. BANDIT OF THE BLIND MINE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Pack-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., Aug 13.......8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13.......12 M.
Sat., Aug. 14......9:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 14.......1 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 15......8:30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 15.......2 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 16......7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 16.......7 A. M.
Mon., Aug. 16......11 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 16.......3 P. M.
Tues., Aug. 17.....11:30 A. M.	Tues., Aug. 17.....3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

REGULAR MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8¼.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
Thisbe, (the Actress of Padua,)
LUCILLE WESTERN.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
WEDNESDAY—CYNTHIA, THE GYPSEY QUEEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE—EAST LYNNE.
NOTICE—THE SEA OF ICE:

In order that the revival of this beautiful, romantic and spectacular drama should justify the reputation enjoyed by the Grand Opera House for its unsurpassed liberality in the production of its plays, it is found absolutely imperative to postpone the first performance of the above great drama until MONDAY, Aug. 23, when it will be positively produced on a scale of unusual magnificence, and with a powerful distribution of characters.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.....as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWER
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
Broadway.—Corner 30th-st.—Broadway.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.
Positively last week of WORRELL SISTERS.
Positively last week of LALLA ROOKH.
AFTERNOON—State Secrets and Laughing Hyena. EVENING—Worrell Sisters in Lalla Rookh.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss JENNIE WORRELL.
"Chang," the wonderful Chinese Giant and wife, will appear on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 30.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY,
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, AUG. 17, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Belmonte and Constance"......Mozart
2. Waltz, "Les Adieux".........................Lanner
3. Vorspiel, 5th act, "King Manfred"..........Reinecke
4. Polka Mazurka, "Die Galante,"..} Polka Schnell, "Freikugel,"......} ....Strauss
5. Ballet, "Faust," (new).........................Gounod
6. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn
7. Adieu, Solo for Cornet......................Schubert
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Sphaeren-Klaenge"....................Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Tannhaeuser"...............Wagner
10. Overture, "Rose von Erin"....................Benedict
11. Polka, "Levy-Athen," Solo for Cornet........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Skating Galop, "Prophet"....................Meyerbeer

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1869. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Comptroller, in the place of William F. Allen;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Hammond;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next:

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from Jan. 1, 1870;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term of William B. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor, under section 13, of article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1871, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff, appointed by the Governor under section 13, article 6, of the State Constitution;

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York;

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS, ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:

Twenty-one members of Assembly;

A District-Attorney, in place of Samuel B. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall;

A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Freedman and Freeman J. Fithian, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Garvin, and death of Anthony J. Robertson;

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Gross;

A Surrogate in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

A Recorder in place of John K. Hackett;

Two Supervisors in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith;

A Coroner in the place of William Schirmer.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 318, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the Amended Constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which, the Amended Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which closed its sittings, February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the said General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against the Amended Constitution, except the judiciary article, or for or against the judiciary article, or for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the property qualification for colored men.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869. }

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869. }

REMOVAL.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 23D-ST.,
BOX NO. 839 POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869. }

THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THIS Company have been removed from No. 187 West-st., and will from this date be located at this place.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS

Delegates in Attendance—The Workingwomen's Union and the Woman's Suffrage Association Represented—Address by the President, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

The Third Annual Congress of the National Labor Union met at the Assembly Buildings, in this city, at 10 A. M., to-day. It comprised delegates from the various Unions and organizations of workingmen of every variety of industrial occupation, and numbers upward of 150 members. The States most largely represented are New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Virginia, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Tennessee, Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. The delegates from New-York are: From New-York City—W. J. Jessup, of the Workingmen's Union; Conrad Kuhn, Cigarmaker's Union No. 9; M. R. Walsh, Typographical Union No. 6; Fred Peyer, Framers' Union; Fred Hik, German Oak Lodge No. 142, Knights of the order of St. Crispin; Lenon Schenck, German Varnisher's Association; James Can, Iron Moulders' Union No. 25; Jno. M. Bessons, Carvers' Association; Fred. Tournelle, Barbers' Union; Wm. McPhail, Operative Painters' Association; Wm. Gussemuth, Metal Workers' Union; S. Mayer, Tailors' Union; Edmund Guisley, Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 5; John Walsh, Empire Lodge No. 105, K. O. S. C.; W. C. Tucker, Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union; Peter J. Meaney, Iron Moulders' Union No. 96; F. K. Homrighausen, United Cabinetmakers' Union; Jacob Stoft, Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, of Brooklyn; Henry Stumpf, Tailors' Union No. 2, of Brooklyn; Nathaniel Gilhard, Workingmen's Association of Monroe and Rochester.

Let me remark, also, that the Workingwomen's Union of New-York City has a representative here in the person of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who, although not permitted to take part in the deliberations of the Congress to-day, by reason of the fact that her credentials have not yet been passed upon, watches with a keen eye the proceedings of the assemblage.

As the Union makes no distinction as to color, sex or creed, several colored delegates were in attendance this morning, as was also a representative from the Women's Suffrage Convention, of Saratoga. Whether the latter will be allowed to act as a member of the Congress is, however, a matter of doubt. The question will come up when the Committee on Credentials present their report, and an exciting debate is expected, as many of the delegates are outspoken advocates of female suffrage.

The President of this Congress was Mr. WM. H. SYLVIS, of Philadelphia, who died last month, and by reason of that gentleman's death, Mr. C. H. TUCKER, of New-York City, who was then Vice-President, became President by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution of the Congress. This gentleman called the meeting to order this morning.

Rev. JOS. KAMP opened the proceedings with prayer. A Committee on Credentials was then appointed, the Chairman of which is Mr. W. J. JESSUP, of the New-York Workingmen's Union, after which an adjournment was had till 3 o'clock P. M.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials made a partial report, which will be completed to-morrow.

The death of Mr. SYLVIS, the late President, was then formally announced by Mr. President LUCKER, and thereupon a Committee was appointed to report resolutions embodying the sense of the Convention as to this sad event. The Committee consists of Messrs. MCLEAN, of Boston; ERNEST, of New-York; DALY, of Ohio; BAKER, of Pennsylvania, and CREAMER, of Tennessee.

Mr. A. C. CAMERON, of Chicago, pronounced a handsome eulogy on the deceased, Mr. SYLVIS, which was adopted by the Convention and ordered to be printed with the report of the Special Committee, when the latter shall be adopted.

The President then read his address to the Congress, which dwells at length on the various questions now being agitated by the labor interest, after which the Convention adjourned.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

The Suit of Frank Leslie for Divorce Denied by Judge Brady—He is Required to Pay his Wife $50 Per Week Alimony Indefinitely.

The famous case of Mr. FRANK LESLIE, the publisher, *versus* SARAH ANN LESLIE, his wife, for divorce, commenced nearly two years ago, has at last practically reached a termination. The decision of Judge BRADY, yesterday, was in the second suit brought by Mr. LESLIE to relieve himself of the payment of costs and allowances incurred in the first. Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE were married in England. About eleven years ago he separated from her and did not live with her up to the time of the commencement of the suit. In the original suit for divorce the decision was adverse to Mr. LESLIE, and he was required to pay his wife an allowance of $50 per week. Mr. LESLIE appealed from this decision to the General Term, and after elaborate argument a decision was rendered confirming the order appealed from by a majority of the Court. On that occasion two elaborate decisions were written by Judges BRADY and BARRETT, exhausting all the law on the subject, and both remarkable for legal learning, unanswerable argument, and the spirit of equity pervading them. Subsequent to this decision the plaintiff sought to discontinue the action without the allowances previously made by the Court in conformity with well-settled precedents; and, after hearing argument thereon, Judge BRADY has rendered a decision denying the right of the plaintiff to discontinue without the payment of the allowances legitimately incurred consequent on the commencement of the action, the amount being fixed to correspond with the income of the plaintiff, which was shown on the proceedings to amount to $100,000. The following extract from the Judge's opinion, just delivered in the case, sets forth the grounds for his decision:

It is said in Daniels on Practice (p. 731, 4th London ed.) that when there has been any proceeding in the case which has given the defendant a right against the plaintiff the latter cannot dismiss his bill, of course. The cases cited to sustain such a proposition seem to justify it. The rule is a sound one in equity, if it be not in common law cases. Where an action of divorce is commenced against a woman, an application for alimony and counsel fee will be entertained, and, if granted, the payment of both may be enforced by the process of the Court against the property and person of the plaintiff. The order to pay is, in effect, equivalent to the amount of costs regulated by statute, and as long as the action continues the alimony is an incidental expense or legal charge against the plaintiff, which he must pay before he can discontinue. The right to it accrues upon the entry of the order allowing it, and the power to enforce its payment arises upon its becoming due and the default of the plaintiff in paying it. There are familiar rules as to the right and its enforcement which it is not necessary to demonstrate by reference to any cases. The right being established as the result of an order or interlocutory decree, which is in its nature a judgment for the payment of money, the defendant cannot be deprived of it by a discontinuance of the action, without leave, after due notice. There is no hardship in the rule thus declared. By commencing the action the plaintiff subjects himself voluntarily to the power of the Court to compel him to make suitable provision for the support of his wife and the protection of her rights; and when the power is exercised, he is relieved from the obligation of supporting her by any payments other than those required by the order which may be made. It is a legal presumption that the husband is liable for the support and maintenance of his wife, and it is a reasonable conclusion therefrom that if he does not pay the alimony, he will be compelled to pay its equivalent in a different mode. But, whether this be so or not, when an order is made granting alimony it becomes a part of the costs or burden of the action, and as long as the order remains unrevoked by the Court, must be obeyed. For these reasons I think the omission of the plaintiff to pay the alimony, made the discontinuance which he sought to perfect a nullity. Having arrived at this conclusion upon careful consideration of the point, it may not be necessary to refer to the proposition that, as the defendant has sought affirmative relief, the plaintiff cannot discontinue the action in any event; but I deem it proper to say that I think that view untenable. If the defendant meant to become an actor, desirous of a divorce, and to relieve herself from the contingency of a discontinuance of this, she should have commenced an action, and in that way secured the legal attitude which she now seeks of being the acting or aggressive party. It follows from these views that, although I think the discontinuance attempted by the plaintiff a nullity, he may discontinue this action on the payment of the alimony due and counsel fee already ordered to be paid."

Extensive Fire on Staten Island—Loss $30,000.

A little after 12 o'clock yesterday morning the entire bay and lower portion of the City were lighted up by a great conflagration, which distant observers supposed at the time to be a ship on fire, but the flames really proceeded from New-Brighton, Staten Island. They originated from some unknown cause in the hayloft of the stable of JOHN DEMPSEY, on Jersey-street, and were not subdued until they had destroyed or materially injured two stables and twelve houses, the latter chiefly occupied as dwellings. The buildings destroyed, with the losses, insurance, owners and occupants, are included in the following list:

JOHN DEMPSEY, house and stable; loss on buildings, $2,000; on furniture, $200; no insurance.

A two-story frame, owned and occupied by JAMES BULCROFT; loss on building, $500; on furniture, $200; insured for $1,000.

A three-story frame owned by JAMES BULCROFT and occupied by Mr. VREEDENBURG; loss on building, $1,000; on furniture, $200; insured for $1,500 on building. E. W. WANTY, who had a saddler shop in the basement, lost $400 and was insured for $1,340.

A three-story frame, owned and occupied by Mrs. B. BROWN as a boarding-house. Her loss on building was $0,000, and on furniture $2,000, and she was insured for $7,000.

A two-story frame, owned by Mrs. BROWN and occupied by C. NEWTON; loss on building, $1,000, on which there is $1,200 insurance; loss on furniture, $100, on which there is no insurance.

A two-story frame, owned by JOHN SEATON, on which the loss was $2,000, and insured for $1,500. The house was occupied by C. MORTON, who lost $150, on which there is no insurance.

A two-story frame, owned by Mr. VAN HOFENBERG, on which the loss is $1,500 and insurance $1,000. It was occupied by WM. CORBETT, who lost $75, on which there is no insurance.

A two-story frame, owned by the same; loss, $800, insurance, $1,000; occupied by Mr. DOBSON. Loss $50; no insurance.

A one-story frame, owned by JAMES BULCROFT; loss, $500; insurance, $600; occupied by M. RACHEL as a cigar store, whose loss is $150 and who has no insurance.

A three-story frame, owned by JOHN QUINLAN; loss, $6,000 and insured for $4,000; occupied by JAMES HICKEY, whose loss on furniture was $600, on which there was $1,200 insurance.

A two-story frame, owned by JOHN QUINLAN; loss, $700 and insured for $700; occupied as a dry-goods store by S. MITZER, whose loss is $700 and insured for $500.

A two-story brick stable, owned and occupied by ARTHUR O'LEARY, whose loss is $600 and who was insured for $1,500.

The total losses on buildings were $25,900, and on stock and furniture $5,425. The insurance on buildings was $20,300, and on stock and furniture $2,440.

Daring Robbery in Broadway—The Thieves Escape but the Property is Recovered.

Yesterday afternoon two sneak thieves revived for the occasion the depredating method of the "butcher-cart dodge," but employed an express wagon and a fast horse as more consonant to the particular work in hand. Driving up in front of the store of LEMERMANN, WEHRY & Co., No. 311 Broadway, they stopped by a case of satinets, valued at $2,000, which was upon the sidewalk. The two thieves in wagon jumped out, seized the case of goods, threw it into the wagon, jumped in after it and drove off down Broadway. Of the hundreds passing up and down the street only a carman named JOHN RIDDLE had seen thieving in their act, and he gave chase and raised the alarm. Officers SHANNON and MCCAFFERTY, of the Sixth Precinct, first joined in the pursuit, and at the corner of City Hall-place and Duane-street, SHANNON seized the horse by the bridle, which broke in his grasp, and at the same moment one of the outlaws in the wagon fired two shots at him. Away went horse and wagon and thieves until, reaching Chatham-street, a collision occurred, the wagon broke down, the thieves jumped out and escaped, abandoning the wagon and contents to Officer TINK, of the Fourth Precinct, who took possession, and, to the great chagrin of the Sixth Precinct officers, had it taken to the Oak-street Station-house. The wagon was found to be marked "J. CARLTON, No. 868 Broadway," but that fact did not aid in finding a clew to the thieves, as they had undoubtedly begun operations by stealing it with the horse attached ready for their adventure.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Rye.

WM. SMITH, Esq., an old and highly-esteemed resident of the village of Rye, Westchester County, was killed by an express train about noon yesterday. He was crossing the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 11:45 A. M., with a horse and wagon, a short distance below the village of Portchester, when a downward-bound express train struck them, killing the horse and Mr. SMITH. The horse was thrown off the track, while Mr. SMITH and the wagon were carried along by the cow-catcher for a considerable distance before the train could be stopped. The sad accident to Mr. SMITH cast a gloom over the neighborhood, he being one of the oldest inhabitants of the place.

The Ninth District Republican Association.

The members of the Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association met in large numbers at No. 10 Abingdon-square last evening, Mr. GEORGE E. KEYSER presided, and Mr. ISAAC S. COKLETT was Secretary. An election was held for Vice-President, in place of Mr. FRANK P. KARR, resigned, resulting in the selection of Mr. WILLIAM ALFRED GEDNEY. Subsequently, about forty new members were received into the Association. A resolution was presented by Mr. HENRY C. ROBINSON, expressing satisfaction at the appointment of WM. B. WHITE as Collector of the Sixth District, which was adopted. The Association finally adjourned until the third Monday in September.

The American Merchants' Union Express Robbery.

The American Merchants' Union Express Company, in consequence of the loss of the way bills, are unable to determine what was the amount of money stolen by the robbers, who entered their express car and gagged the messenger and baggage master on the New-York Central Railroad, between Fonda and Albany, one night of last week. They are, however, paying the losses as fast as they are presented and verified. It is not likely that the loss will exceed $150,000. The safe broken open and robbed was not the through one from California as at first stated, but merely a local one, into which is usually deposited matter collected at Buffalo and on the route to this City.

The Abattoir Injunction.

The Citizens' Committee who procured the injunction against the Communipaw Abattoir, have by this time undoubtedly served the injunction upon the proprietors of the yards, although their prospects for finding a competent officer yesterday were not very promising. It was hinted that the Abattoir men had procured the removal of the deputy sheriffs to New-York, or to some other place where they could not readily be found. Sheriff MIDMER is at Saratoga, and his lieutenants have no office at which they can always be found, so that the Committee, even if the deputies were in the county, could have no easy work in finding them. It was the intention of the members of the Committee, however, to search out the stockholders and serve the papers before morning. Prominent cattle dealers yesterday called upon the committee, and agreed to withdraw quietly if the Committee would give them time to slaughter and dispose of the stock they have on hand; but the Committee had not consented last evening to stay proceedings on any pretext. The case will undoubtedly be contested as long as there is any prospect of winning a victory.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, Long Island.

Yesterday a match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between two road horses, driven by professionals, came off on the Fashion Course, Long Island. The contestants were J. CUDNEY'S b. m. *Minnie*, and J. MURPHY'S b. g. *George*. The mare was the favorite at $50 to $20, and she won the race with great ease in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FASION COURSE, Long Island.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Cudney's b. m. Minnie	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. g. George	2	2	2

Time—3:10, 2:58, 3:01.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83¾ for the issue of 1862, 82¾ for the issue of 1865, old, and 81¾ for the issue of 1867. Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 16—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 10th inst., since the last report (according to private advices) have been 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾ for the issue of 1862; 82⅞ for the issue of 1865, old; 81⅞ for the issue of 1867. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 16—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 3d. ₱ cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 76s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet at 83¾ for the issue of 1862; 82¾ for the issue of 1865, old; 81¾ for the issue of 1867. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 16—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13½d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,500 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat declining at 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. ₱ cental; No 2 Red Western Wheat, 10s. 2d. ₱ cental.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 16.

Sugar afloat easier but not quotably lower. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ₱ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¼d. ₱ gallon.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Bourse opened heavy. Rentes, 73f. 7c.

HAVRE, Monday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—The market opens firmer both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 162½f. ₱ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 16.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 88¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 10c.

HAVRE, Monday, Aug. 16—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet and steady on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 16—Evening.

Petroleum closed firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 16.

RECEIPTS—150,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—125,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS—14c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn, 8c. on Oats, to New-York; very firm. In store here—293,000 bushels Wheat, 260,000 bushels Corn, 123,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye. FLOUR dull and steady. WHEAT active, closing a shade weaker; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 46½; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 47; 14,600 bushels sample Milwaukee on private terms; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60; 82,300 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 16,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 60; 7,500 bushels Amber Ohio at $1 58; 7,500 bushels Red Toledo at $1 58; and in afternoon 22,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 49. CORN dull and nominal at $1@$1 05, according to condition. OATS dull; peddling lots, 64c.@65c. for Old; 61c.@62c. for New. RYE nominal. PORK firm at $31 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD firm at 20c. HIGHWINES dull and scarce, and nominal at $1 10½@$1 11.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 16.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—One mixed lot sold at 29c.@32c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $6 75@$9. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red and No. 2 White Fall, $1 35; low Prime to strictly Prime Red, $1 27@$1 35; low Choice to Fancy, $1 40@$1 50; Choice to Fancy White, $1 50@$1 60; No. 2 Spring, $1 20. CORN heavy; Choice Mixed, in bulk, 86c.; Fancy Yellow, in sacks, 95c.; Choice to Fancy White, 95c.@$1. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY steady at 95c.@$1 05 for Spring. RYE unchanged. WHISKY held at $1 15. PORK steady at $34 25. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c.; Sides, 19c.@19½c. LARD quiet at 20c. CATTLE easy at $2 50@$6 50. Live HOGS active at $7@$10 25 for Prime to Choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR quiet at $6@$7 62½ for Spring Extras. WHEAT easier and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 46@$1 47, No. 2 at $1 44@$1 44½. CORN steady and firmer at 91¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was firm at 91¾c. OATS quiet at 48c.@49c. for No. 2, cash. RYE, $1 05. BARLEY active and lower at $1 27½, seller September; $1 27 for cash. HIGHWINES firm and higher at $1 10. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $33 75@$34. LARD firm and quiet at 19½c.@19¾c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. CATTLE dull and nominal at $5@$7 for light to good steers. LIVE HOGS dull and steady at $8 65@$8 90 for common; $9 10@$9 37½ for fair to medium; $10@$10 05 for extra. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS for two days—4,500 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bushels Wheat; 183,000 bushels Corn; 50,000 bushels Oats; 1,800 bushels Rye; 3,200 bushels Barley; 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour; 33,000 bushels Wheat; 108,000 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Oats; 5,500 Hogs.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 16.

The market for BEEVES is dull. The receipts were comparatively large, numbering 1,000 head more than the offering last week. The average quality was good, with some very fine droves from Kentucky and Illinois. There was manifested a strong disposition to break the market down, but no change from last week's prices was effected. The highest price realized was 9¼c. ₱ ℔., live weight, and that for 16 head of very fine Kentucky Steers, selected from a drove of 80, averaging 1,446 ℔s. Butchering Steers averaging from 1,000 to 1,150 ℔s. sold at 7c.@7¾c., and those a trifle heavier at 7¾c.@8¼c. There is no change in the market for SHEEP. The supply consists of inferior droves; the prices range from 4c.@6¼c. for common to fair weights. There was but little doing in LAMBS; ordinary to fair are quoted at 6c.@7c., and extra at 7½c. The receipts of HOGS were moderate with a very slight demand; prices are unchanged.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $8@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 60; sales 7,000 bushels Old Amber Michigan at $1 67. CORN unchanged. CORNMEAL, $1 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS higher; to New-York, 9c. on Wheat, 8c. on Corn; Lumber to the Hudson, $3 50. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 2,874,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—58,000 bushels Wheat, 3,567,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR firmer and higher; Family, $6 20@$6 30. WHEAT advancing, with a good demand; sales of Red at $1 35@$1 38; No. 1 held at $1 40; White in light supply; quoted at $1 45@$1 55. CORN firm and quiet; held at 93c.@95c., with no sales. OATS steady, with a fair demand, at 55c.@60c., the latter for choice White. RYE steady at 95c.@$1 01. BARLEY in demand at $1 40@$1 45; but little offering. WHISKY held at $1 20; $1 08 offered. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. PORK salable at $33 50; held at $34. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; held at latter price; Sides, 18¼c.@16¼c. BACON—15¼c. for Shoulders; 19c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19½c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD held at 20¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—Sales, 75 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.@30¼c.; receipts, 75 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN dull; White, $1. OATS, 64c.@65c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $29. PORK held at $35 50. BACON—17c. for Shoulders, and 19¾c.@20c. for Sides. HAMS, 23c.@25¼c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.@20¼c.; Keg, 22c.@22c. SUGAR firm; Common, 11c.@12c.; Prime, 14¼c.@14¾c. MOLASSES dull; Reboiled, 60c.@70c. WHISKY, $1 12½@$1 15. COFFEE inactive; held, Fair, 15c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 147¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 132¾.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 16.

COTTON firm; market bare of stock; Middlings nominally at 33¼c.@33½c. FLOUR—Small business; Howard-street Superfine, $6 50@$7; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$10 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 75; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT firm at $1 60@$1 70 for Red. CORN steady; White, $1 10; Yellow, $1 14. OATS, 56c.@58c. RYE, $1 15@$1 18. Mess PORK firm at $34. BACON firm; Rib Sides 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.@20c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS 25c. LARD firm at 20c.@21c. WHISKY firm at $1 14.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 16.

WHEAT is steady, with sales of 155 bags of No. 2 Amber State at $1 65, and 350 bushels No. 1 do., in bulk, at $1 70. RYE quiet and dull. CORN without any movement of importance; only one car load was sold, deliverable at the Boston depot, at $1 15. In BARLEY nothing further has transpired. OATS are rather lower, with sales of 400 bushels Western at 74½c., and a small lot of Old State at 80c.

TOLEDO, Monday, Aug. 16.

WHEAT active; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 58; No. 1 Red, $1 54@$1 55½; No. 2 Red, $1 50. CORN firmer; No. 1, 97c.; No. 2, 96c. OATS easier; No. 1, 55c.; No. 2, 50c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 16.

BEEVES very dull without material change; sales 2,300 head at 9c.@9½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 9¼c. for Choice; 7c.@8¼c. for Fair to Good; 5¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. gross for Common. SHEEP dull and lower; sales 11,000 head at 5½c.@6c. ₱ ℔. gross. HOGS in fair demand at an advance; sales 25,000 head at $14@$14 75 ₱ cwt. net.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 15; White, $1 30. CORN, in bulk, 80c. OATS, in bulk, 45c. RYE, 85c. BARLEY, $1 15. TOBACCO steady; sales 45 hhds. at $5 90@$11 25. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $34 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS, 22¼c.@23¼c. LARD, in tierces, 20¼c. HIGHWINES, $1 09.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 53 for No. 1, $1 48 for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 55c. CORN dull and nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS firmer at 6c. to Buffalo and 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 16.

COTTON steady and unchanged; Low Middlings, 30½c.@32c.; receipts, 36 bales; exports, 108 bales.

DETROIT, Monday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 65 for New; $1 71 offered for Old; No. 1, $1 57@$1 58. CORN quiet at $1 05 for No. 1. OATS steady at 62c.@63c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 16.

Spirits TURPENTINE, 39c. RESIN, $1 60@$4 75. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 50@$3. TAR a shade lower at $2 25.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 16.

COTTON inactive; sales 26 bales; receipts 4 bales; Middlings, 30½c.@31c. The accounts of rust and caterpillers in cotton continue.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 16.

COTTON dull; sales 30 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts 18 bales; exports 175 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 16.

COTTON quiet; sales 23 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; receipts none.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—Receipts 4 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 16.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 112⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¾; Reading Railroad, 47⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅞; Gold, 134.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 16—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	67
Boston	N. E.	Raining	63
New-York	N. W.	Clear	76
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	80
Wilmington	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Washington	S. W.	Clear	84
Richmond	W.	Clear	83
Oswego	S. W.	Cloudy	67
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	68
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	68
Louisville	S.	Clear	80
Mobile	S.	Clear	88
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	86
Key West	E.	Clear	85
Havana		Clear	83
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	56
Augusta, Ga		Clear	84
Savannah	N. N. E.	Clear	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Boston	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	Aug. 17	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Cambria	Aug. 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	Aug. 21	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Cleopatra	Aug. 17	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Aug. 19	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Cleopatra*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston.—J. McKay, Miss E. G. Richards, Mr. Bedford, wife and 2 children, Colonel J. F. Hunt, L. Dubois, Miss S. Kinloch, Mrs. Yglisias and 2 children, R. White, C. E. Dodd, Lent Cormselman, G. H. Carmichal, Miss A. Brady, W. A. Swaffield and son, J. F. Roberts, R. T. Chisolm, J. B. Chisolm, N. B. Middleton, J. L. McAvery, Miss E. Walker, N. F. Ritter, Miss S. Smith, D. Jones, Thomas Hayden, Charles F. Hanckel, A. C. Force, G. Griser, N. O'Brien, J. W. Montgomery, Miss J. B. Wugers, T. M. Horsey, Wm. Roach, Miss Nellie Harris, Miss McCobb, G. O. Robinson and wife, Miss R. Robinson, H. P. Walker and wife, Mrs. M. Marsha, Miss A. Halton, W. Barnsay, Mrs. Bennett and son, L. McLain, J. E. Black, P. Blanch, Jno. Hemke, W. L. Smith, W. M. Lawton, P. F. Lawton, R. F. Curry and wife, Mrs. Shannahan, Miss Cayne, Miss Kate Bullan.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon sets.. 12 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 32 | Gov. Island. 4 21 | Hell Gate.. 5 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newborn, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Smith, Cow Bay, Snow & Burgess:

Barks Flora, (N. G.,) Granith, Dublin, C. Tobias; Helena, (Br.,) Coffin, Cow Bay, Boyd & Hincken; Sabine, Breaker, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Lizzie Cummings, (Br.,) Peterson, Sagua, J. Cummings; Montyuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. F. & T. A. Dwight.

Brigs Jas. Crosby, Baldwin, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Anna Wellington, (Br.,) Owens, Cow Bay, Lunt Bros.; Udola, Whittemore, Leghorn, Thompson & Hunter; Dehnour Locke, Cochran, Orange Bluff, Fla., H. W. Loud & Co.; Geo. Gilchrist, (Br.,) Gilchrist, Georgetown, D. C., S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Samos, Snow, Valencia, V. H. Brown & Co.; W. McGee, Woodlay, Fredericksburg, Va., C. E. Staples; A. G. Reese, Raynor, Fredericksburg, Smith & Sneckner.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool Aug. 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse and 728 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

United States steamer Tallapoosa, R. Chandler, Commander, from Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, Annapolis 10th, and Philadelphia the 14th.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Sheldon, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr. Had heavy N. E. winds up to Hatteras; since light northerly winds. Passed steamship City of Port-au-Prince going in.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Young, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Schr. Emily sld. 2 ds. previously.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Cienfuegos 27 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Aug. 12, lat. 36 30, lon. 34 30, was boarded by a boat from whaling schr. Rising Sun, of Cape Cod, Capt. Freeman, reported 130 bbls. oil; all well, out 8 months.

Brig Alexander Milliken, Lerd, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Brig Star, (of Salem,) Sparrow, Seville, (Spain,) 42 ds., with corkwood and salt to order. Had moderate weather; July 24, Francis Wilson, a native of Sweden, aged 35 years, fell from foretop gallant yard and was killed.

Brig C. A. Beng, (N. G.,) Cette 110 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Was 5 weeks in the Mediterranean with light westerly winds. Passed Gibraltar June 4, and has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with light variable winds and calms.

Brig Angelia, Brown, Naguabo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with light northerly winds and calms.

Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds.

Schr. Anna, Defosse, of and from Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to La Craft & Co. Off Hatteras was hove to 4 ds. in a heavy northerly gale; had stern boat stove.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hazelton, Alexandria, for Hunter's Point.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. S. Willetts, Cheesboro, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. N. Berry, Tendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. Predmore, Leavey, Portland 9 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Undine, Martin, Philadelphia, for Middletown.

Schr. Sarah S. Tyler, Bratt, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Velma, Look, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to E. M. Higgins.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Gilbert, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Josephine Allen, Smith, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Parker, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. C. C. Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Westhaven.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Philadelphia, Warren.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Randall, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Gilman D. King, Ward, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Philadelphia, for Dennyport.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Goodwin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Victor, Fish, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Sarah Hand, Overton, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. R. C. Doane, Baxter, Elizabethport, for Deep River.

Schr. Annie T. Sterling, Bogart, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. New Globe, Fickett, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Sarah Gage, Brown, Brown's Banks, with fish to J. Baker.

Schr. Josephine Frost, Nelson, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Shropshire, New-Brunswick, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Albert Crandell, Rogers, South Amboy, for Stonington.

Schr. Belle, Buck, Bucksport, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Jelerson, Whitmore, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. Mary Martilda, Douglas, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Carlos Berry, Hart, Nantucket, with fish to Geo. Rogers.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Fare, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Cox, New-Bedford, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Hodgden, Conn.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Conn.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Conn.

Schr. Florence, Brockway, Middletown.

Schr. George S. Richardson, Pike, Millstone Point.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Stamford.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Little Charley, Reeves, Greenport.

Schr. Laurel, Hallock, Port Jefferson.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, Port Jefferson.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Newport.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Shalor, Providence.

Schr. Alpine, Shute, Providence.

Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Sterling, Kelsey, Clinton.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Northport.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedly, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Deborah Atwood, Whiting, Harrington, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Chase, Providence.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Rockport.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Jones, Hartford.

Schr. Avail, Tribble, Rockport.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Thos. G. Benton, Corsing, Virginia.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Fritham, Forbes, Virginia.

Schr. Susie R. Gall, Morris, Virginia.

Schr. C. S. Scull, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. John T. Way, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. J. L. Odkins, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. Sunnyside, Parsons, Virginia.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

Schr. Adeline Hamlin, Lewis, Stonington.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Taunton.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Geo. E. Potts, Robbins, New-Haven.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Faggan, Newport.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Halsey, Providence.

Schr. Zicavo, Montake, New-Haven.

Schr. William, Wood, Providence.

Schr. Catherine, Means, Norwich.

Schr. John Lozier, Macomber, Taunton.

Schr. Avon, Parkes, Dennis.

Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, Providence.

Schr. Motto, Searls, Newport.

Schr. Sterling, Cranmer, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Newport.

Schr. T. S. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.

Schr. John Mettler, Barlow, Newport.

Schr. J. Ingraham, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Charlotte Kingsland, Beebe, Northport.

Schr. John Orser, Simpson, Norwalk.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Elliott, New-London.

Schr. Anna D. Price, Hawkins, Norwalk.

Schr. Milford, Fitch, Baltimore, for Salem.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Barnegat, for Boston.

Schr. Ann Sipple, Russell, Boston.

Schr. Volta, Maskell, Bangor, via Bridgeport.

Schr. Alida, Monson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Granite State, Crocker, Boston.

Schr. Nora, Dow, Boston.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. Amanda, Lamson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hinman, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Union, Conover, Hyanis.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, Hyanis.

Schr. Copy, Willis, Wareham, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Josephine, Whitmore, Dennis.

Schr. Canover, Johnson, Dighton.

Schr. Susan Taylor, Lord, Fall River.

Schr. Decora, Carill, Lynn.

Schr. Henry L. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. John Mosser, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr. S. E. Jane, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.

Below.

Ship Geo. Hurlbut, Mason, from Cardiff July 7, was boarded Aug. 15 by pilot-boat Jas. Elwell, No. 7.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Arr. steamships George Appold, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; brigs Eledonia, from Bonaive; G. W. Ring, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Arr. steamer Henry Burden, Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Roseville, from Nassau.

Sld. bark Faithless, from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—Arr. bark Kentville, Newport, Wales.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The brig David Owen, Chadbourne, from Turke's Island with salt for Boston, is ashore at Nauset Blade, Cape Cod. She will get off after lightening her cargo. The steamer Chas. Pearson has gone to her assistance.

Schr. Detroit, Titus, from Elizabethport for Huntington, ran ashore on Middle Channel Reef, Hell Gate, 16th inst.; was towed off by a tug, and put on the beach at Astoria, leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

Phœnix—Bark, for New-York, Aug. 12, in lon. 64.—(By pilot-boat Jas. Elwell, No. 7.)

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, July 31, brig Hattie Dodge, to sail next day; bark Mary Flower and brigs Harry & Aubrey and Geo. Downes, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 16.—The steamship Siberia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 7 A. M. to-day.

HAVRE, Aug. 16.—The steamship Paraguay, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

GLASGOW, Aug. 16.—The steamship Prussian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

THE USE OF CARBOLIC ACID
AS A DISINFECTANT,
AND HOW TO USE IT.

From New-York Tribune, June 13, 1867.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics has prepared for the Board of Health information and suggestions relative to the use of disinfectants as a prevention of epidemic disease. This is of importance to every inhabitant of the Island, and we print the instructions for the use of disinfectants:

"Carbolic acid (fluid) may be diluted at the rate of 40 to 100 parts of water to one of the fluid acid. Use this solution for the same purposes as copperas is used; also to sprinkle upon any kind of garbage or decaying matter, and on foul surfaces, or in drains. When used to disinfect clothing, carbolic acid, of good quality, should be thoroughly mixed with its own quantity of strong vinegar, and next be dissolved in 200 times its own quantity of water before the clothing is immersed in it. The disinfecting and antiseptic power of good carbolic acid is so great that one part of it to 50 or 100 parts of water is sufficient for ordinary purposes.

For drains, sewers, foul heaps, stables and privies, the crude carbolic acid answers every purpose, when freely applied."

With license under letters patent, the undersigned have introduced into the manufacture of soaps the use of a composition of which carbolic acid and its active property, cresylic acid, are the prime ingredients, being the cheapest and most convenient method of applying these powerful disinfectants and antiseptics.

They comprise soaps for
HOUSEHOLD,
TOILET,
PHYSICIANS and
SANITARY PURPOSES,

And may be obtained of druggists or grocers, or direct from the manufacturers,

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st., New-York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains the portraits and biographies of John Rogers, of the "Rogers Groups;" Joseph A. Wright, Ex-Governor of Indiana; Von Baer, the Russian Naturalist; Vinnie Ream, the Washington Sculptress; Heads large and small; Personal Beauty; Apoplexy, or Sudden Death; The Rhinoceros; Controversy, its Uses and Abuses; Life Saving; True Relation of the Sexes; A Visit to the Ape men, by Carl Vogt; Presentiments. Price 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

Schedules of twenty (20) or more Ten-Forty Coupons, payable Sept. 1 next, will be received for examination at the Treasury Interest Department.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S
VICHY,
KISSINGEN,
SELTZER,
CARBONIC ACID WATER,
&C., &C.
IN SYPHONS AND TEN-GALLON GLASS FOUNTAINS.

The only artificial mineral waters proved to be free from poisonous metallic contaminations. Examined by the first chemical authorities of the United States, and indorsed by them as well as by the medical profession of New-York.

NO. 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

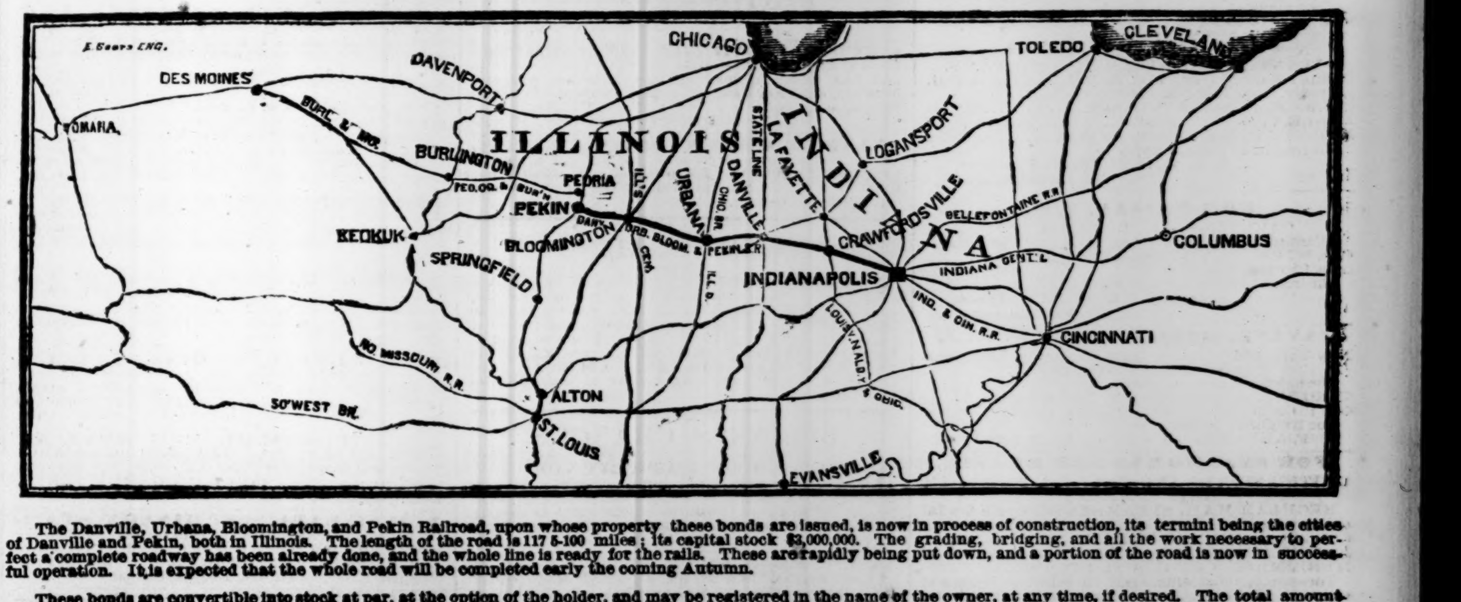
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, informaton furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY
OF ILLINOIS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Coupons Payable April and October,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.



The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles; its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner, at any time, if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums, nearly equal to the total amount of bonds to be issued, have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road, and entire property of the Company. The road runs East and West on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with Southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha, and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West, via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Penn. Central, to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest, and the Pacific, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS	280	$13,900
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN	1,152	11,670
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC	410	10,012
TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN	521	7,261
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year, at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

RECEIPTS, AS ESTIMATED		$1,404,600
ESTIMATED EXPENSES AS FOLLOWS:		
OPERATING EXPENSES, 50 PER CENT.	$702,300	
INTEREST ON $2,000,000 GOLD BONDS, 7 PER CENT.	140,000	
PREMIUM, 40 PER CENT. ON $140,000 GOLD	56,000	
SET ASIDE AS SINKING FUND	10,000	
		908,300
LEAVING A NET PROFIT OVER INTEREST AND EXPENSES		$496,300

or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island, and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.